Communities and Diamonds

Socio-Economic Impacts in the Communities of:

Łutselk'e, Rae Edzo, Rae Lakes, Wha Ti, Wekweti, Detah, Ndilo, and Yellowknife

2004 Annual Report
of the Government of the Northwest Territories
under the BHP Billiton and Diavik
Socio-Economic Agreements

Prepared by:
Health and Social Services
Education, Culture and Employment
Industry, Tourism and Investment
Justice
NWT Bureau of Statistics
NWT Housing Corporation

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Summary of Findings

Indicator	Observations	Comments
Social Stability and Community Wellness Indicators		
injuries	Rates of **physician-diagnosed injuries and poisonings** are decreasing across the NWT, with a noticeable decrease in Yellowknife.	Injury-related indicators are examined to see if there are increases in reckless behaviour and violence that may be associated with rapid industrial development.
	Rates of **nurse-diagnosed injuries and poisonings** increased between 2000/2001 and 2003/2004 in all of NWT communities other than Yellowknife.	Comparable baseline data, before the development of the Ekati Mine, are not available.
	Rate of **injury-related deaths** decreased in Small Local Communities.	The small number of injury-related deaths makes it difficult to draw conclusions as to why the decline has occurred or whether or not it will continue.
potential years of life lost (PYLL)	Rates of **PYLL** are decreasing in Small Local Communities.	
Suicides	**Suicides** have been increasing in the NWT. This is largely due to increased suicides in the Remaining NWT Communities.	The small number of suicides makes it difficult to draw conclusions as to whether or not the increase will continue.
communicable diseases		
sexually-transmitted infections (STIs)	Large increases in **STIs** have been noted in Small Local Communities and Remaining NWT Communities since 1999.	The increase in STIs may be due to a number of factors, including: the effects of rotational parenting related to mine employment, increased alcohol and drug abuse brought on by higher incomes, as well as a general disregard for the practice of safe sex. The recent increase may also be part of a normal fluctuation.
tuberculosis	**Tuberculosis** is occuring in small numbers across the NWT.	
complaints of family violence	**Spousal assault complaints** have declined across the NWT since 1999.	The reported number of spousal assault cases may not represent all incidents.
teen births	The rate of NWT **teen births** has decreased slightly in the NWT since 1996.	The decrease in teen births may in be due to a number of factors, including an increase in planned parenting (delaying childbirth) and an increase in the use of oral contraceptives (birth control).

Indicator	Observations	Comments
single-parent families	The number of **single-parent families** increased across the Northwest Territories, with the largest increase in Small Local Communities. The proportion of children of single parents living in **low-income families** has not changed significantly.	Increases in single-parent families coincide with diamond mine development.
children in care	Rates of **children receiving services** are fluctuating in Small Local Communities and remaining steady in Yellowknife.	Since the new *Child and Family Services Act (1998)* came into force, parents have been more inclined to seek services for their children, or family.
	Rates of **child welfare investigations** fluctuated in Small Local Communities and increased in Yellowknife.	Changes in the number of child welfare investigations may be due to staff turnover and staff availability. Investigations are recorded by the community of the child welfare worker, and not the community of the child's residence.
mothers and children referred to shelters	The number of women and children using shelters has fluctuated over the past five years across the NWT.	
housing indicators		
households with 6 or more persons	Percent of **households with 6 or more persons** continues to decline across the NWT.	People have been expecting and demanding more and more 'living space' at home and forming more households.
households in core need	Percent of **households in core housing need** has decreased in Small Local Communities.	The reduction in households in core housing need from 2000 to 2004 could be partially linked to the increase in household income resulting from the mining industry.
households that are owned	Percent of **households that are owned** has increased in Yellowknife and in some Small Local Communities.	
housing vacancies	Yellowknife's **vacancy rate** is marginally higher than the Canadian average.	Affordability, as opposed to suitability or adequacy, remains the highest core need problem.

Indicator	Observations	Comments
crimes		
total	**Total NWT** crimes are increasing. With the most recent increases occurring in the Remaining NWT Communities.	Changes in reporting account for a significant proportion of the increases before 2002.
violent	Rates of **violent** crimes have increased in Yellowknife and Remaining NWT Communities between 2001 and 2003.	An increase in alcohol and drug use could be a factor in the recent increases in violent crime.
property	Overall **property** crime has fluctuated since 1996, with noted increases between 2001 and 2003.	
federal statute	Rates of **federal statute** crimes increased in both Small Local Communities and Remaining NWT Communities.	The increase could be an indication of increased drug activity.
other crimes	Rates of **criminal code – traffic** offences have fluctuated since 1996, with recent upward trends occurring over the past 4 years across the NWT. **Other criminal code** crimes have decreased in Small Local Communities and in Yellowknife since 2001.	
youth charged	Rates of **youth charged** have increased in Small Local Communities over the past four years.	
Non-traditional Economy Indicators		
average income	The change in the **average income** in Yellowknife and Small Local Communities has been greater than in the rest of the NWT and Canada since 1996. **Total employment income** increased in the entire Territory between 1999 and 2002. **Average family income** has increased in the entire Territory.	The income growth in the Territory may be related to a strong economy and to increased education levels.
high income earners	Since 1998, the growth of **households earning more than $50,000** in the NWT was greater than the national growth.	This may be partly due to the diamond mines. As data becomes available for a longer time period, it should better indicate the overall effects of diamond mining.

Indicator	Observations	Comments
employment rate	**Employment** rate in the NWT has increased consistently in Small Local Communities since 1989. This trend continues after 1996.	The increase in the employment rate in Small Local Communities may be related to both the availability of education and resource development.
	Percent of the population **who worked more than 6 months** has increased in both Canada and the NWT.	Small Local Communities and Yellowknife noted a slight decrease in 1998. This could related to the completion of the BHPB mine construction.
unemployment rate	**Unemployment rates** have decreased in Small Local Communities since 1989. A larger decline is noted between 1999 and 2001.	The decrease in Small Local Communities has a direct relationship to the employment-rate increase. Both could be related to both education grade extensions and resource development.
participation rate	Overall, the **participation rate** has decreased slightly in the NWT since 1999.	
income assistance	The number of **income assistance** cases has decreased in most areas of the NWT.	Of the client base seniors and persons with disabilities are making up a higher proportion.
Education		
high school completion	The number of graduates of **high school or greater** has increased since 1989 in the NWT.	The increase noted in Small Local Communities is likely attributed to the GNWT policy of grade extensions.
less than grade 9	The percentage of the NWT population with **less than Grade 9** has dropped substantially since 1989.	The most evident improvement occurred in Small Local Communities before the Ekati Project began and can be attributed to grade extensions.
greater than high school diploma	There has been a slight increase in the percentage of NWT residents who have a **certificate or diploma** since 1989. Small Local Communities have slightly declined since 1994.	Out-migration is likely the cause for the decline in Small Local Communities.
Businesses		
registered businesses	**The number of businesses** throughout the NWT has seen a slight increase since 1997.	

Indicator	Observations	Comments
Cultural Well-Being Indicators, Traditional Economy & Land and Resource Use Indicators		
traditional activities	The proportion of adults **trapping** in Small Local Communities fell in 1993, but has since recovered.	Reports have noted an increase in Dogrib communities, which may be due to increased employment income.[1]
	The proportion of adults **hunting or fishing** has increased in Small Local Communities but decreased in the rest of the NWT.	
	The proportion of **households consuming meat or fish harvested in the NWT** increased slightly between 1993 and 2003.	
home language	The **Aboriginal-speaking** populations in Remaining NWT Communities and Yellowknife are slowly declining. Language-use is stable in the Small Local Communities.	
Sustainable Development & Economic Diversification Indicators		
secondary industry	Cutting and polishing will lead to further downstream opportunities in northern jewellery design, manufacturing and retailing.	

[1] 2004 NWT Economic Trends, Issue 2, first quarter, page 6

Timeline

Period	Industrial, Social & Political Milestones
1995/1996	Ekati environmental assessment.
October, 1996	Socio-economic Agreement signed between BHP (on behalf of the Ekati Mine project) and the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT).
Fall 1996	Ekati construction begins.
March, 1997	Permitting process begins for the Diavik Diamond Mine project.
1997	Colomac Mine closes.
	Giant Mine lays off about 40 workers.
	Miramar Con Mine lays off approximately 120 people.
1998	Lupin Mine (Nunavut) enters care and maintenance status, laying off almost 500 workers.
	Miramar Con Mine suspends operations during a labour strike.
	Ekati operations phase begins in October.
	Child and Family Services Act came into effect.
1999	Con Mine operations resume in mid-year.
	Miramar acquires Giant Mine.
2000	Lupin operations start again with a smaller workforce.
	Giant Mine operations begin again on a reduced scale, with fewer than 100 employees.
1997 to 2001	Licenses issued for oil and gas exploration. This started with the Sahtu in 1997, followed by Fort Liard and the Beaufort Delta. The size of rights issuance increased as each successive area was opened for exploration. To the extent that socio-economic effects associated with oil and gas exploration are similar to diamond mine effects, they will mask the effects of diamond mines on local communities.
October, 1999	Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement signed by Diavik Diamond Mine Incorporated (DDMI) and the GNWT.

Period	Industrial, Social & Political Milestones
2000	De Beers submits project description for the Snap Lake project.
December, 2000	Diavik construction phase begins.
2001	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council, Yellowknives Dene First Nation, North Slave Metis Alliance and Kitikmeot Inuit Association become Parties to the Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement. Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation becomes Signatory to the Agreement.
Spring 2002	De Beers Snap Lake Diamond Mine Project enters environmental assessment.
February, 2003	The Diavik mine starts production.
April, 2003	*Youth Criminal Justice Act* came into effect.
August, 2003	Operations suspended at Lupin Mine (Nunavut), affecting approximately 305 employees.
October, 2003	The Tlicho Agreement is passed in the NWT Legislative Assembly.
October, 2003	Con Mine lays off 67 people
May, 2004	Snap Lake Diamond Project Socio-Economic Agreement signed by De Beers Canada Mining Inc. and the GNWT.
April 1, 2005	*Protection Against Family Violence Act* comes into effect.

Report Overview

The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) publishes the Communities and Diamonds Annual Report as a requirement under the BHP Billiton and Diavik Diamond Mine Socio-economic Agreements (SEAs). These Agreements promote the development and well-being of the people of the NWT, particularly people in the communities neighbouring both mines. The purpose of the Communities and Diamonds report is to review possible effects caused by the BHP and Diavik mining operations.

The Report provides an investigation into the initial predictions made in the BHP Environmental Impact Statement and the Diavik Environmental Assessment. To assist in analysis, indicator trends in regions most likely to be affected by the diamond projects are reviewed.

Both BHP and Diavik issue their own annual reports describing their success in NWT training, business, and employment opportunities. The Diavik Communities Advisory Board also publishes an annual report that summarizes findings by Diavik, the GNWT and Aboriginal governments.

Socio-Economic Agreements

BHP Billiton-GNWT Socio-Economic Agreement

BHP and the GNWT negotiated and signed the Socio-Economic Agreement for the Ekati mining project in 1996. This Agreement acknowledges the possible impact of the Ekati project on NWT communities. The Parties agreed to protect and promote the wellness of any affected peoples or community and to minimize any adverse social impacts of the Ekati project.[2]

The BHP Billiton-GNWT Socio-Economic Agreement identifies 14 indicators for health and wellness that are monitored to assess socio-economic impacts of the project on local communities.

In addition to these 14 indicators, attitudinal survey information is to be collected from BHPB employees. The GNWT will incorporate both the indicators and the survey results in its annual report. The first annual employee survey was conducted in 1999.

Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement

After the Diavik Environmental Assessment process for the Lac de Gras diamond project, Diavik, the GNWT and affected Aboriginal Governments signed a Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement as a requirement of the Comprehensive Study Report.

The Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement requires similar monitoring to that in the BHPB SEA.

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[1] BHP Socio-Economic Agreement "H", page 1

Enhancements in the Diavik Agreement include:

- a refinement of social and economic indicators;
- the monitoring of cultural well-being; and
- the reporting of efforts made by each Party to meet its commitments.

Socio-economic monitoring of the Diavik Project includes 16 indicators organized in the following broad areas:

- social stability and community wellness;
- non-traditional economy;
- cultural well-being, traditional economy, land and resource use;
- net effects on government; and
- sustainable development and economic diversification.

Spatial Boundaries

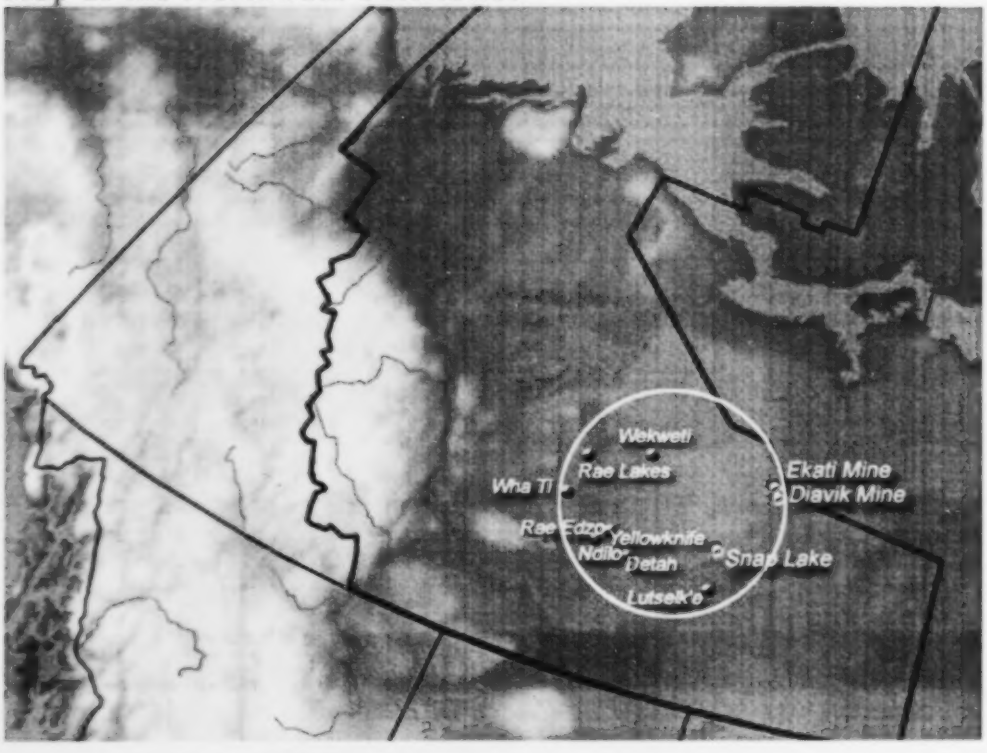
This report examines various indicators in 7 Small Local Communities (Detah, Rae Lakes, Lutselk'e, Ndilo, Rae Edzo, Wekweti and Wha Ti) and Yellowknife. These NWT communities were acknowledged in both the Diavik and BHP Environmental Assessments. For comparison, data is also shown for the Remaining NWT Communities and Canada when available.
The NWT population statistics used in calculations throughout this report are presented in the table below.

Population of NWT Communities, 1996/2004

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	41,748	41,635	40,816	40,654	40,499	40,822	41,489	42,206	42,810
Small Local Communities	3,125	3,127	3,171	3,203	3,243	3,281	3,369	3,419	3,436
Lutselk'e	326	327	335	352	355	359	395	409	407
Rae Edzo	1,762	1,757	1,760	1,760	1,770	1,789	1,825	1,857	1,895
Rae Lakes	263	273	290	285	289	290	293	298	297
Wekweti	146	135	138	138	142	139	145	148	136
Wha Ti	434	436	450	467	483	492	494	490	485
Detah	194	199	198	201	204	212	217	217	218
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yellowknife	18,258	18,306	17,671	17,483	17,415	17,758	18,204	18,808	19,056
Remaining NWT Communities	20,365	20,202	19,974	19,968	19,841	19,783	19,916	19,979	20,318

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Map of the Northwest Territories



Source: Resource, Wildlife and Economic Development Administrative File

Timeline

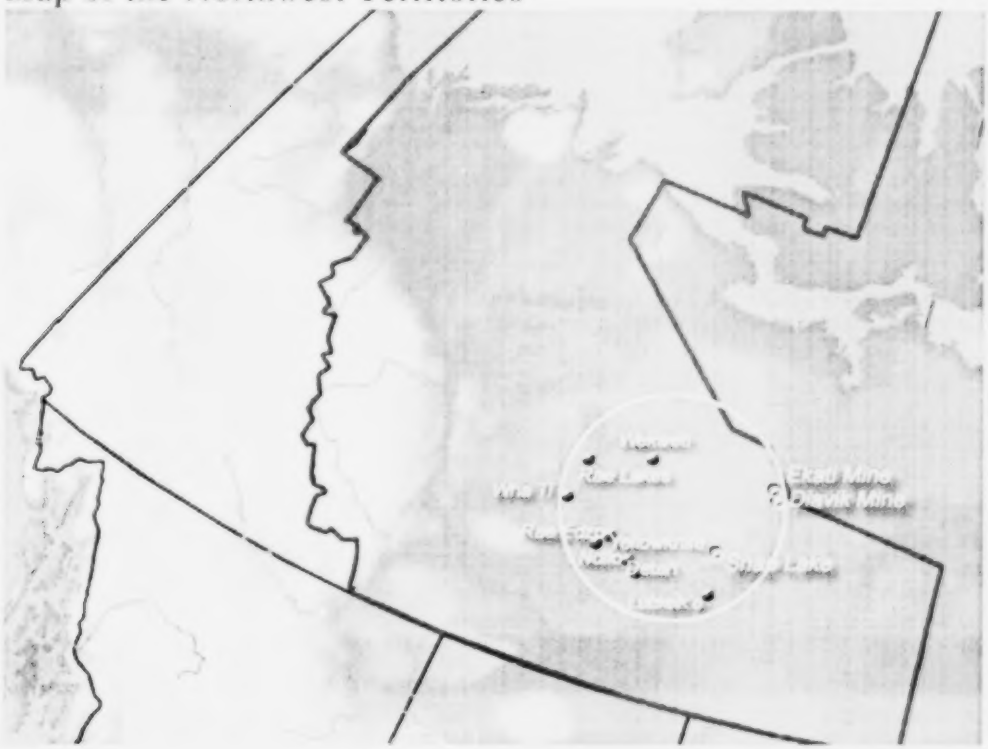
This report provides a timeline of the industrial, social and political milestones that took place between 1995 and October 2003. These events may provide useful insights for analysis of the data.

Data Collection

Data may not available for every year. Data from GNWT departments is generally reported annually. Where possible, the NWT Bureau of Statistics also reports territorial statistics on an annual basis.

The Bureau of Statistics conducts a community survey every five years. The most recent survey was completed in 2004. This latest combines what were previously two separate surveys, the NWT Housing Needs Survey and the NWT Labour Force Survey. Also published every five years is the Canadian Population Census. The last such census was released in 2001. Other data released by Statistics Canada varies, depending on the indicator.

Map of the Northwest Territories



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Possible Effects

The socio-economic agreements and the monitoring done under them are follow-up programs to the original environmental assessments. A follow-up program checks to see if the predictions made during the environmental assessments were correct. Possible effects noted in the initial Diavik Environmental Assessment Report and the BHP Environmental Impact Statement are quoted, to clarify the link between this report and those assessments.

Indicators

Through socio-economic agreements, the GNWT is establishing an industrial monitoring program that combines longer-term objective indicators available through public databases with shorter-term subjective indicators captured through surveys. The indicators used in this report help capture data across several populations. Where possible, subjective indicators have been chosen that are also used in surveys at other population levels. Some indicators allow comparison of national and territorial data. This report also includes secondary indicators to complement the initial set of indicators and to enhance findings.

Control is introduced into the study design by comparing data from the immediately-affected area against territorial and national data, where possible. Examining differences in rates across population levels can allow naturally occurring changes to be isolated from project-specific or development-specific changes. Changes within an indicator series can also be examined to identify significant events that affect observed results.

Socio-Economic Agreement Indicators

BHP Indicators	Diavik Indicators
Social Stability and Community Wellness Indicators	
number of injuries	age-standardized injuries
number of potential years of life lost	
number of suicides	
number of teen births	
	single-parent families (also referred to as lone-parent families)
number of children in care (now called *children receiving services*)	children in care (now called *children receiving services*)
number of complaints of family violence	number of women and children referred to shelters
number of alcohol- and drug-related crimes	police-reported crimes, according to the following categories: violent, property, drug-related, other
number of property crimes	

number of communicable diseases	communicable diseases sexually-transmitted diseases (now called sexually-transmitted infections), tuberculosis
housing indicators	
Non-traditional Economy Indicators	
average income of residents	average income
	proportion of high income earners
employment levels and participation	employment
	participation rate
number of social assistance cases (now called *income assistance cases*)	social assistance cases (now called *income assistance cases*)
	registered businesses, bankruptcies and start-ups
high school completion	number of people 15 years and older with less than Grade 9
	number of people 15 years and older with a high school diploma
Cultural Well-Being Indicators, Traditional Economy & Land and Resource Use Indicators	
	percentage of workforce-aged group engaged in traditional activities
	ratio of home-language use to mother tongue, by major age groups
Sustainable Development & Economic Diversification Indicators	
	the GNWT may also report the net effects on government of the project, and secondary industry data.

Social Stability & Community Wellness Indicators

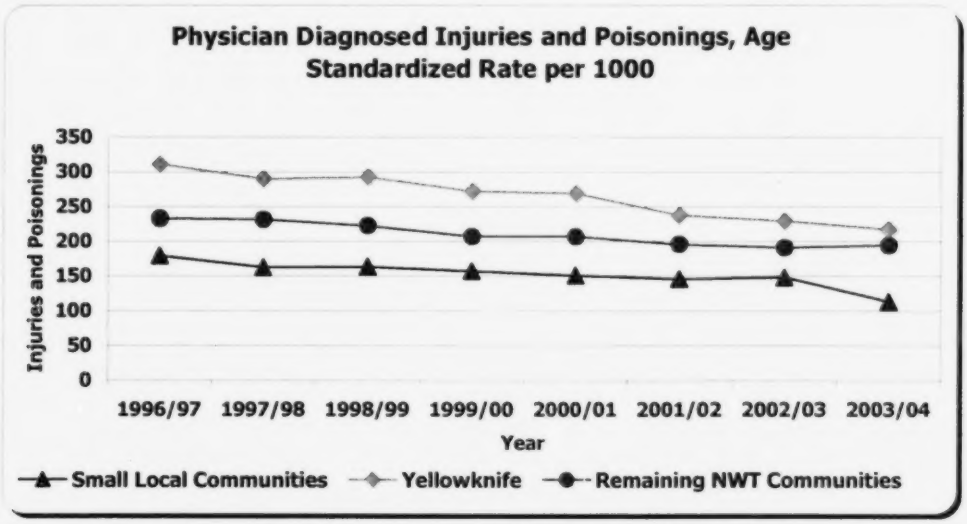
Health

Injuries

Injury-related indicators are examined to see if there are increases in reckless behaviour and violence that may be associated with rapid industrial development. This indicator includes major trauma (broken bones, severe burns), minor wounds (cuts, scrapes and bruises), and poisonings. The numbers presented reflect diagnosed injuries, not the number of people affected, as one person could receive multiple injury diagnoses in the same year.[3]

Physicians treat all of the major injuries as well as many minor injuries. Figure 1 examines injuries diagnosed by physicians. The information is age-standardized. Age-standardization controls for the effects of age when comparing populations with different age structures, or when comparing over time – where age structures change. For example, one community may have a younger population compared to another. Younger people tend to have a higher rate of physician-diagnosed injuries than older people. If age-standardized rates were not used, the result might show a skewed comparison of the two populations.[4]

Figure 1



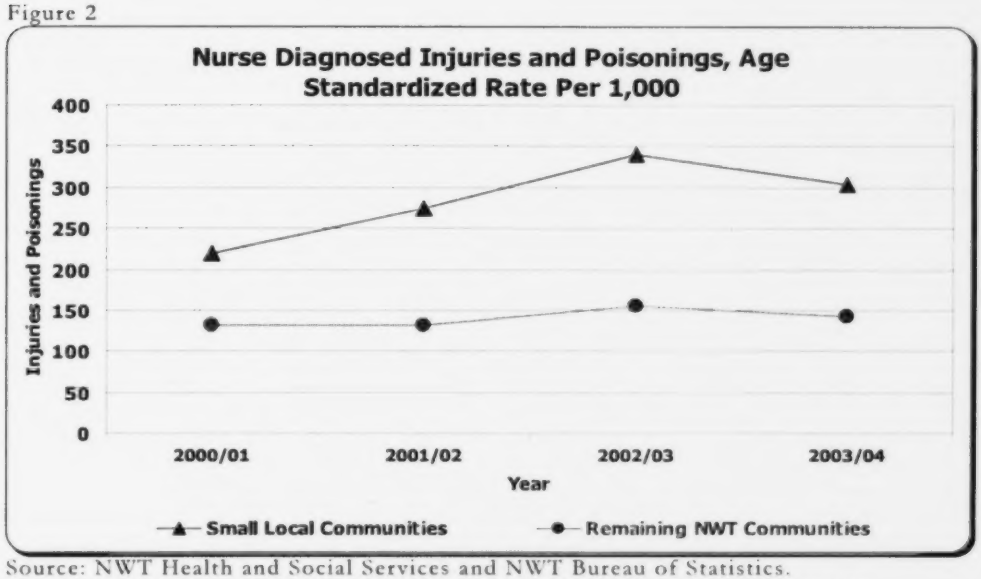
Source: NWT Health and Social Services and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Physician-diagnosed injuries have been decreasing in all NWT communities. However, the decrease is more noticeable in Yellowknife. A sudden drop is noted in Small Local Communities between 2002/2003 and 2003/2004.

[3] For more information on data limitations surrounding physician-diagnosed injuries, see Table 3 at the back of this report.
[4] For more information on age-standardization, see NWT Department of Health and Social Services, *Report to the Residents of the Northwest Territories on Comparable Health and Health System Indicators, 2004*, p. 3.

The rate of physician-diagnosed injuries is consistently lower in the Small Local Communities than in Yellowknife. This variance is due to the fact that physicians are the first point of contact for most residents of Yellowknife at a hospital or a clinic. In the Small Local Communities, the nurse is usually the first point of contact at a health centre. Figure 2 examines the age-standardized rate for nurse-diagnosed injuries.

Figure 2



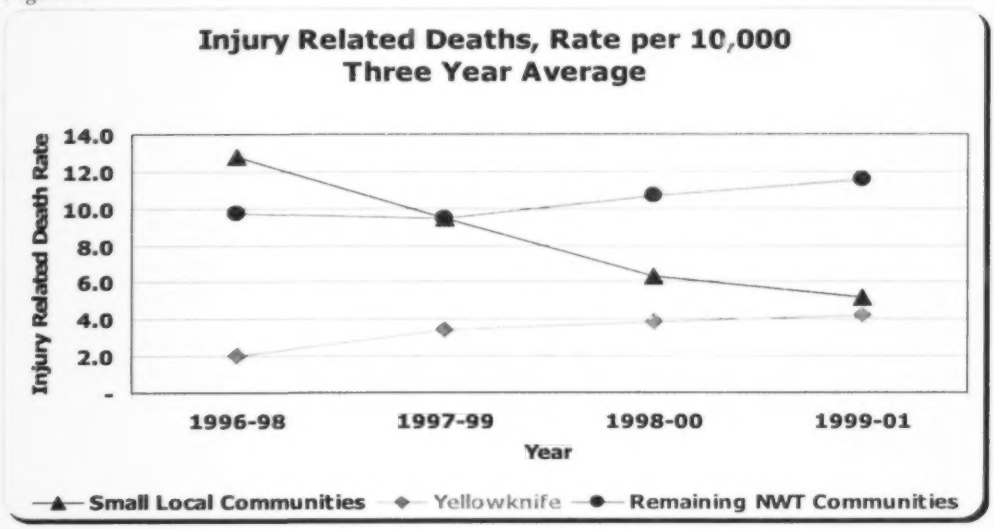
Source: NWT Health and Social Services and NWT Bureau of Statistics.
Note: Because most "Injuries and Poisonings" in Yellowknife are diagnosed by Physicians, no data for Yellowknife is reported in this graph.

Looking at nurse-diagnosed injuries and poisonings gives a different picture than the Physician-diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings graph. Small Local Communities and Remaining NWT Communities experienced increases over the last four years in age-standardized injury rates.[5] The increases in Small Local Communities were the largest. Between 2000/2001 and 2003/2004, this rate increased by 39% in the Small Local Communities, but only increased 8% in the Remaining NWT Communities.

Severe injuries can result in death. Figure 3 provides a three-year annual average rate of injury deaths per 10,000. Readers should keep in mind that there are very few injury deaths each year in NWT as a whole. The average is around 30 a year between 1996 and 2001. Although reported as a separate indicator, suicides are also included in injury-related deaths. In the small communities, there have been years where there is only one, or even no, injury deaths.

[5] Comparable baseline data, before the development of the Ekati Mine, are not available.

Figure 3



Source: Statistics Canada and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

There has been a 60% decrease in the injury death rate in the Small Local Communities, from 13 to 5 deaths per 10,000 between 1996/1998 and 1999/2001. The small number of actual injury-related deaths makes it difficult to draw conclusions as to why the decline has occurred or whether or not it will continue. This is different from the trends in other NWT communities.

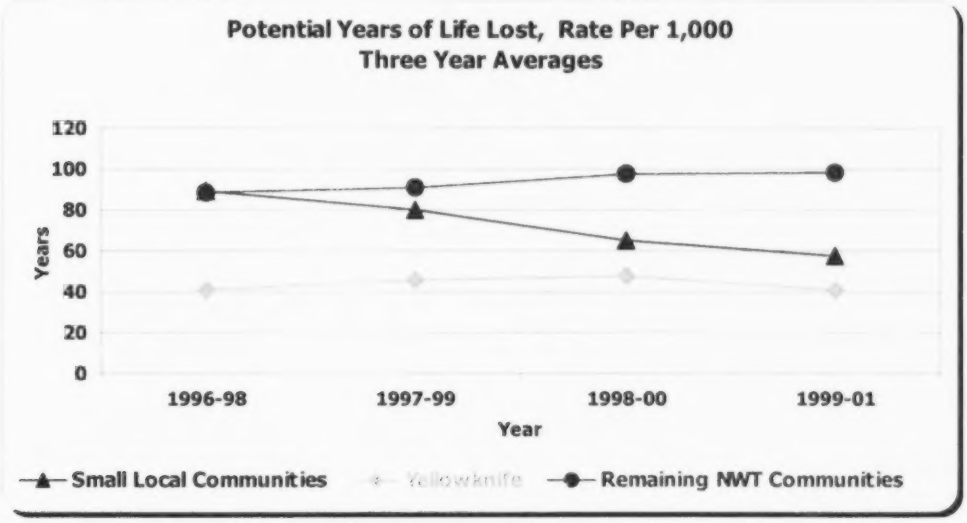
Potential Years of Life Lost

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) is an indicator of premature mortality, often from preventable causes. PYLL is an overall measure of population health and well-being as well as an effective measure of lifestyle choices.

PYLL is calculated by assuming an average lifespan of 75 years, and then subtracting from 75 the age at which a person dies. For example, if someone dies at age 50 then the PYLL for that person is 25 years (75-50=25). The PYLL for a population is simply the sum of all years of life lost through premature death in any given year. Due to small numbers that cause wide fluctuations in the rate from one year to the next, PYLL is reported as a three-year average rate (years lost per 1,000 people).

As seen in Figure 4, the PYLL rate decreased by 36% in the Small Local Communities between 1996/1998 and 1999/2001. This is different from the trend found in the other NWT communities, which have seen a slight increase.

Figure 4

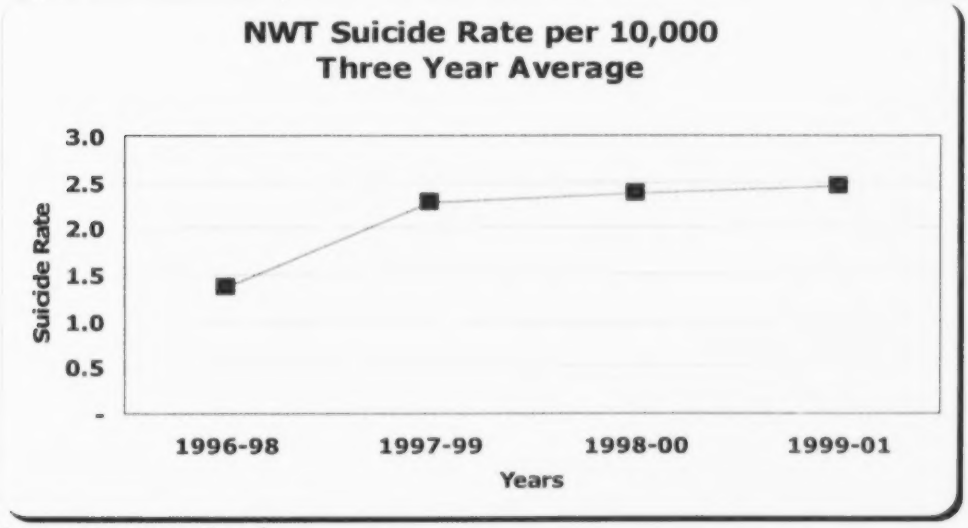


Sources: Statistics Canada and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Suicides

Suicides are reported as a separate indicator because of the potential link between suicide and social dysfunction. Suicide is often associated with mental health problems such as depression, and with social issues such as a separation from a spouse. Substance abuse and dependency are also known risk factors.

Figure 5



Source: Statistics Canada

This indicator only includes those deaths that are officially reported as suicides. Even though three-year averages have been used to smooth out the year-to-year variations associated with small numbers, readers should interpret the suicide rates shown below with caution. It is possible that only two or three suicides will occur in a given three-year period, making it difficult to identify trends at a sub-territorial level. For example, four suicides occurred in the Small Local Communities in the nine years between 1992 and 2001.

The NWT suicide rate has moved from just below 1.5 suicides per 10,000 in 1996/1998 to approximately 2.5 suicides in 1999/2001. This is largely caused by an increase in 1999 and 2001 suicides in the Remaining NWT Communities. Yellowknife and Small Local Community rates have remained stable.

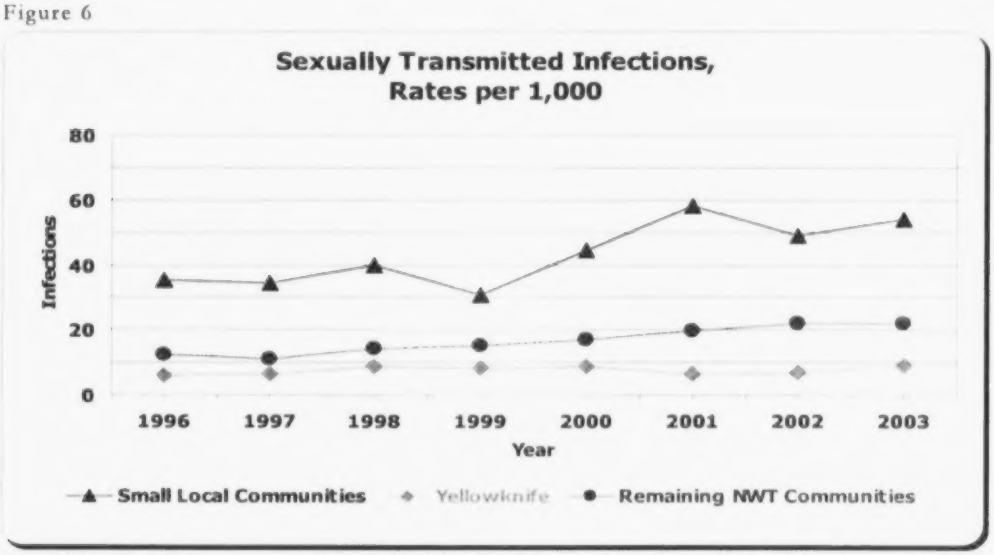
The small number of actual suicides makes it difficult to draw conclusions as to whether or not the increase will continue.

Communicable Diseases

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) (chlamydia and gonorrhea) can have a negative effect on the general health, well-being, and reproductive capacity of NWT residents. Risky sexual behaviours can increase the chance of getting an STI.

Figure 6



Source: NWT Department of Health and Social Services and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

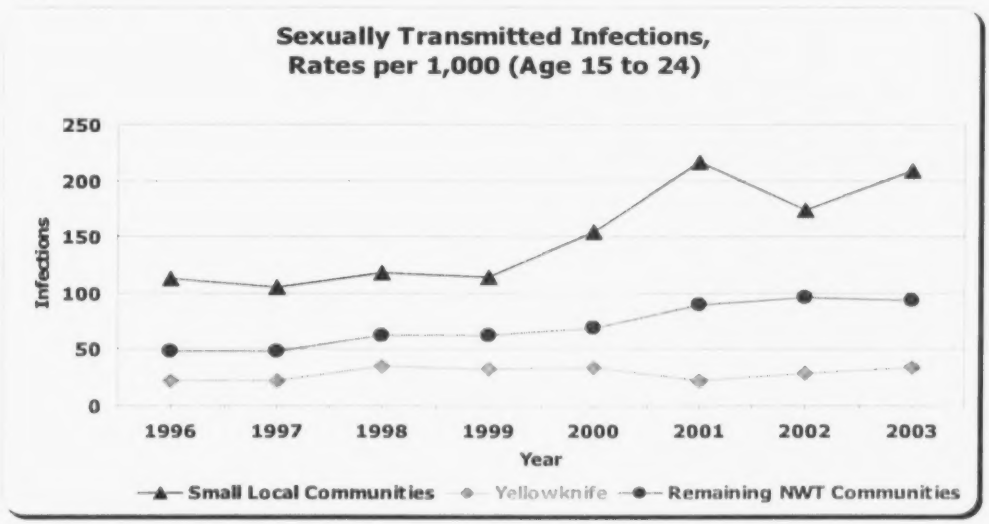
People are concerned that employment-induced in-migration and transients may contribute to unwanted pregnancies, prostitution, sexual abuse, and higher incidences of sexually transmitted infections.[6]

Figure 6 shows an increase in the rate of STIs per 1,000 from 1996 to 2003, in Remaining NWT Communities and Small Local Communities. Increases in STIs may be due to a number of factors, including: the effects of rotational parenting related to mine employment; increased alcohol and drug abuse brought on by higher incomes; and a general disregard for the practice of safe sex (i.e. condoms). The STI problem appears to not be restricted to the Small Local Communities, as the NWT Department of Health and Social Services addresses in *Sexually Transmitted Infections – The Naked Truth: A Strategic Directions Document* (January 2005).

Although the increase in Small Local Communities since 1999 is very noticeable, the data from 1991 to 2003 shows that this trend may fall within the range of normal fluctuation.

Youth and young adults (aged 15 to 24) are the most likely to have an STI when compared to other age groups. Although the rates in Small Local Communities appear to be high, past data indicates that this may also fall within normal fluctuation.

Figure 7



Source: NWT Department of Health and Social Services and NWT Bureau of Statistics

[6] Diavik SEER 1999, 7.4.1.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is a serious respiratory disease that is an important public health problem, and which has grown worse in recent years. The incidence of TB is linked to high-risk groups such as immigrants and First Nations people, and to people infected with HIV. In the NWT, TB cases are few in actual number (16 cases per year, on average).

Since a TB outbreak can skew numbers from one year to the next, as was the case in the mid-1990s, TB data is not charted in this report. Readers can still see TB case numbers in the tables at the end of this report.

Family Impacts

Complaints of Family Violence

Possible Effects

Diavik Environmental Assessment Report

"Respecting ... rotation work and associated absenteeism from home, there would likely be a period of personal and family adjustment lasting about two years. Potential effects could include additional demands on family and social services and protection services."[7]

"...income and absence due to rotational employment may result in... family conflict."[8]

"...in-migration to Yellowknife, Ndilo and Detah affecting interpersonal and family relations..."[9]

BHP Environmental Impact Statement

"Absence from home for two weeks at a time could have an impact on marriages (including common-law relationships), particularly if they are not stable to start with. Stress caused by a number of factors – need for money, separation, suspected infidelity, are major causes of marriage breakdown. With a rotational work system, marriages are likely to experience some of the stress of separation. At the same time, the availability of jobs may relieve some financial stress. Concerns about infidelity, often fanned by miscommunications, were noted in Coppermine when discussing rotational employment (Outcrop 1995)."[10]

"The Proponent recognizes that social problems existing within the Aboriginal communities may be compounded by an increase in wages. Additional expendable income can lead to alcohol and drug abuse and intensify existing problems such as violence."[11]

Family violence is a significant social problem in the Northwest Territories, though it is difficult to measure precisely. Often, a victim of family violence has been abused several times before going to police or seeking help through a shelter. Police-reported incidents should therefore not be considered a complete count of the number of people experiencing family violence.

Data is based on the number of complaints of spousal assaults reported to the RCMP and are not reported as a rate. Between 1995 and 2004, there was a decline in the number of reported spousal assaults. As noted above, this may not represent the actual number of spousal assaults because not all incidents are reported to police.

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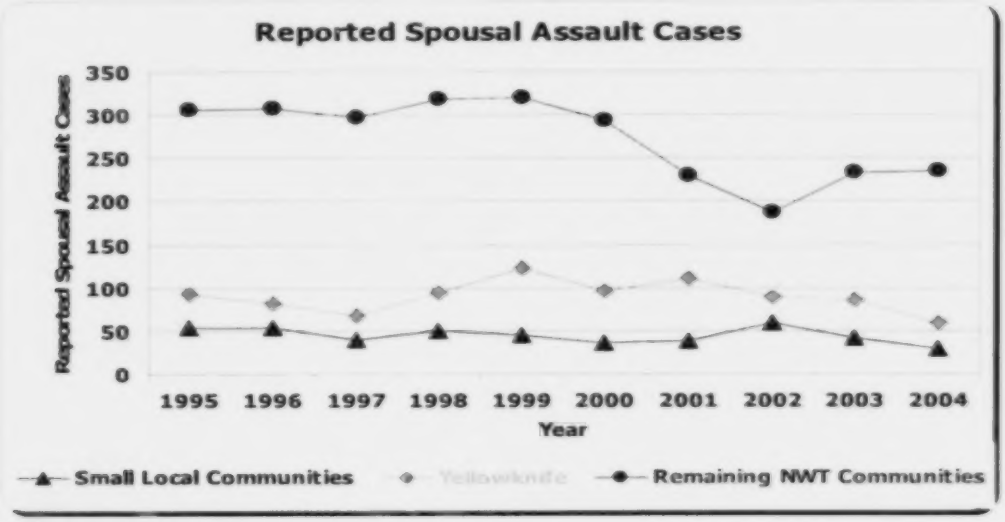
[7] Diavik SEER page 155
[8] Diavik SEER Table 32, pages 157-158
[9] Diavik SEER Table 32, pages 157-158
[10] BHP Environmental Impact Statement pages 4.166-4.167
[11] BHP Environmental Impact Statement page 1.46

Other indicators will be explored in the future, including the number of protection orders applied for and granted under the *Protection Against Family Violence Act* that came into effect April 1, 2005.

Figure 8



Sources: RCMP

Teen Births

The teen birth rate is included as there is a concern that employment-induced in-migration and transients could contribute to unwanted pregnancies.[12] Teenage births may also provide some indication of mothers who are in stressful situations due to pregnancies that may not have been planned. Some teen mothers may not be mature enough for the demands of raising a child. The stress and lack of maturity may end up negatively affecting the well-being of the both the child and the mother. In addition, teens are more likely than older parents to end up as single parents.

Figure 9 shows the teen birth rate has remained relatively level or dropped slightly.

The decrease in the teen birth rate may be due to a number of factors, including an increase in planned parenting or delaying childbirth, as well as an increase in the use of oral contraceptives (birth control).

[12] Davis 1999 SEER, 7.4.1

Figure 9

Source: Statistics Canada

Lone Parent Families

Possible Effects

Diavik Environmental Assessment Report

"Respecting ... rotation work and associated absenteeism from home, there would likely be a period of personal and family adjustment lasting about two years. Potential effects could include additional demands on family and social services and protection services."[13]

"LDC (Long Distance Commuting) is not attractive to single-parents who have limited or no family support. Single-parents may find parenting responsibilities difficult to fulfill. However, some single-parents may find the rotational work scheduling to be convenient for sharing the children with an estranged spouse." [14]

BHP Environmental Impact Statement

"Absence from home for two weeks at a time could have an impact on marriages (including common-law relationships), particularly if they are not stable to start with. Stress caused by a number of factors – need for money, separation, suspected infidelity – are major causes of marriage breakdown. With a rotational work system, marriages are likely to experience some of the stress of separation."[15]

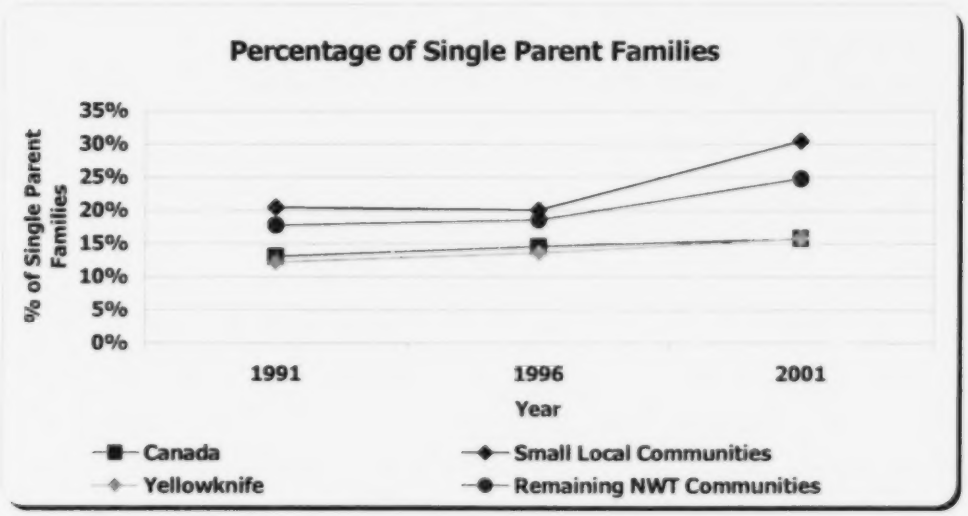
[13] Diavik SEER page 155
[14] Diavik SEER page 163-164
[15] BHP 1995 Environmental Impact Statement, Volume IV, pages 4.166-4.167

"... Rotational shift work ... could create marital pressure for families not used to separation. Studies indicate that 68% of the Canadian LDC work force are married (includes non-Aboriginal people as well); however, the number of divorced employees is double that of the general public."[16]

Statistics Canada defines single-parent families as "a mother or father, with no spouse or common-law partner present, living in a dwelling with one or more never-married sons and/or daughters."

"...on average, single-parent families tend to be lower social and economic status than two-parent families; the level of psychological stress is higher in children coming from lone parent families compared to two parent families; and people who are lone parents often have a more negative view of their own health status."[17]

Figure 10



Source: Statistics Canada, Census

The largest change in single-parent families since 1991 occurred between 1996 and 2001 in the Small Local Communities. The figures show an increase of 10.4% in single-parent families in Small Local Communities. This increase amounts to approximately 258 families. However, the Remaining NWT Communities also increased by 6.2%.

Yellowknife and Canada had a marginal increase of 2.2% and 1.2%, respectively. The proportion of single-parent families in Small Local Communities was double that of Yellowknife and Canada in 2001.

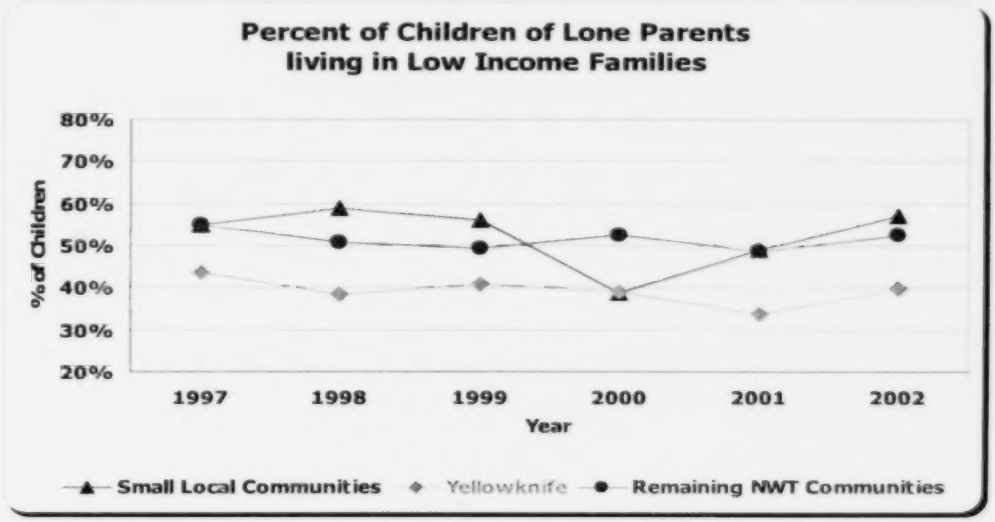
[16] BHP 1995 Environmental Impact Statement, page 4.149
[17] NWT Health Status Report, GNWT 1999, Page 59

The 2003 Diavik Communities Advisory Board Annual Report noted family concerns in some communities.

> "Rae Edzo sees it is experiencing increased family problems related the Diavik Project. The school staff have expressed grave concerns about the changing behavior of children in recent years, and is concerned with the long-term impacts on current and future families."[18]
>
> "Wha Ti sees that mechanisms to help Diavik employees and their families cope with the dramatic social change that was created by the work opportunities are needed."[19]

The proportion of children living in low-income families is an indicator related to single-parent families.

Figure 11



Source: Statistics Canada

The low-income measure (LIM) is based on a national measure of low income adjusted for family size. While the LIM does not take into account the higher cost of living in the North, it still provides a way to measure poverty in the NWT. Overall, in the NWT, the proportion of children living in low-income families was about the same as for Canada, at approximately 23% in 2002. When examined for children in lone-parent families, however, the proportion rises considerably.

In the NWT in 2002, a greater proportion of the children who lived in lone-parent families lived in low-income families when compared to the children who lived in couple families; 49% versus 12%. In Yellowknife, approximately 40% of children were considered to be living in low-income single-parent families, compared to 57% in the Small Local Communities and 52% in the Remaining NWT Communities. Regardless of community aggregation, the proportion of children

[18] Diavik Communities Advisory Board, Annual Report, 2003, page 18
[19] Diavik Communities Advisory Board, Annual Report, 2003, page 19

of single parents living in low-income families has not changed much between 1997 and 2002.

Children Receiving Services

Possible Effects

Diavik Environmental Assessment Report

"Respecting... rotation work and associated absenteeism from home, there would likely be a period of personal and family adjustment lasting about two years."[20]

BHP Environmental Impact Statement

"... secondary impacts of employment ... confidence, self-esteem, independence and stability, ... negative impacts of increased income such as alcohol and drug abuse, resulting in greater family violence and family breakdown."[21]

The first six years of life are the most important years, affecting how children develop into adults. Children who live in poverty or are abused as they grow up are disadvantaged compared to those who live in safe environments. Children with emotional and/or behavioural problems resulting from parent abuse or neglect are also disadvantaged. While it is hard to quantify the number of children growing up with such difficulties in the North, the number of children either removed from their parents or guardians, or in families receiving services in their own homes, may be used as one indicator of measuring children at risk.

The introduction of the *Child and Family Services Act* in 1998 created a new approach to children at risk. Under the previous *Child Welfare Act*, a child protection worker had two options: apprehend the child or not apprehend the child. Under the new *Act*, a third option was added: *plan of care* agreement. The plan of care option allows child protection workers to encourage parents/guardians to receive services for themselves and/or their child, regardless of whether the child is removed from the home.

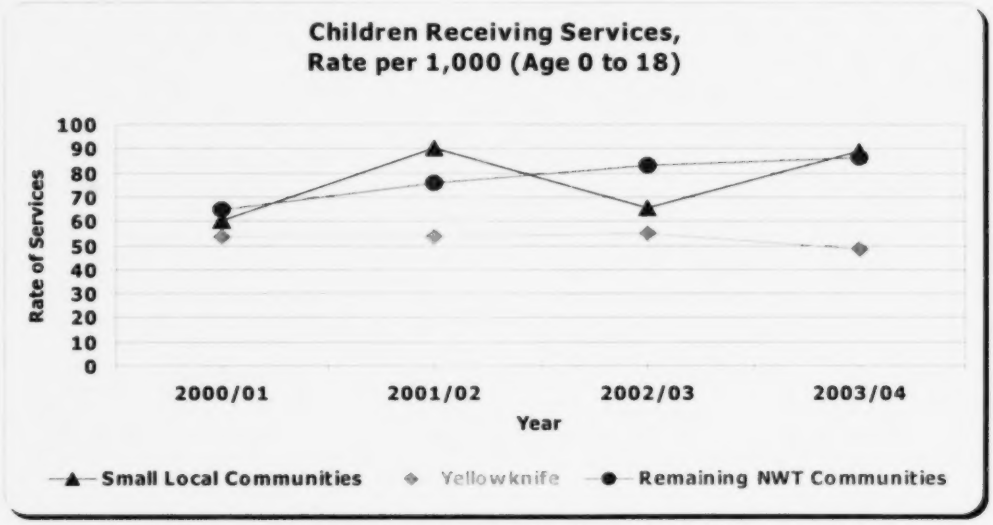
Under the previous legislation, a child protection worker may have seen problems with a child's situation but not have had sufficient evidence to apprehend the child. In these marginal cases, the child and his or her family were unlikely to receive any significant assistance. Now in such situations, the child protection worker can work with the child and the family in the child's home. The initial expectation for the *plan of care* option was that the overall number of children receiving services would eventually increase as the effects of the new *Act* were felt across NWT communities.

Because of these legislative changes, this report examines child welfare data from 2000/2001 onwards. Readers can still find historical data (pre-2000/2001) in the tables at the back of this document.

[20] Diavik SEER page 155
[21] BHP Environmental Impact Statement page 4.150

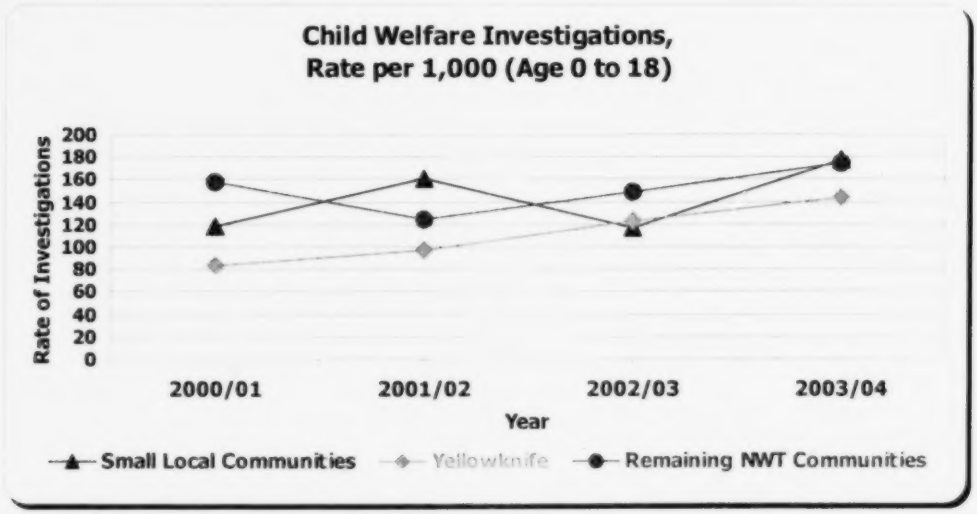
Figure 12 shows the rate of children receiving services between 2000/2001 and 2003/2004. The rate for the Small Local Communities has fluctuated over the four-year period, while the rate for Yellowknife has remained steady. Some of this fluctuation could be due to staff turnover in the communities, which can affect the number of children receiving services.

Figure 12



Source: NWT Department of Health and Social Services and NWT Bureau of Statistics

Figure 13



Source: NWT Department of Health and Social Services and NWT Bureau of Statistics

Child welfare investigations are the initial point of contact between a child welfare worker (social worker) and a family to determine whether a child/family requires services. Figure 13 shows the rate of child welfare investigations per 1,000 for 2000/2001 to 2003/2004.

In the Small Local Communities, there was a similar pattern to what was seen in Figure 12, where the rate fluctuated. Yellowknife experienced a large increase in the rate of investigations: from 84 per 1,000 in 2000/2001 to 144 per 1,000 in 2003/2004. Investigations are recorded by the community of the child-welfare worker, not by the child's community of residence.[22] Year-to-year changes in the number of child welfare investigations may be due not only to staff turnover but also staff availability.

Women and Children in Shelters

Possible Effects

Diavik Environmental Assessment Report

"Respecting ... rotation work and associated absenteeism from home, there would likely be a period of personal and family adjustment lasting about two years. Potential effects could include additional demands on family and social services and protection services."[23]

BHP Environmental Impact Statement

"... secondary impacts of employment ... confidence, self-esteem, independence and stability, ... negative impacts of increased income such as alcohol and drug abuse, resulting in greater family violence and family breakdown."[24]

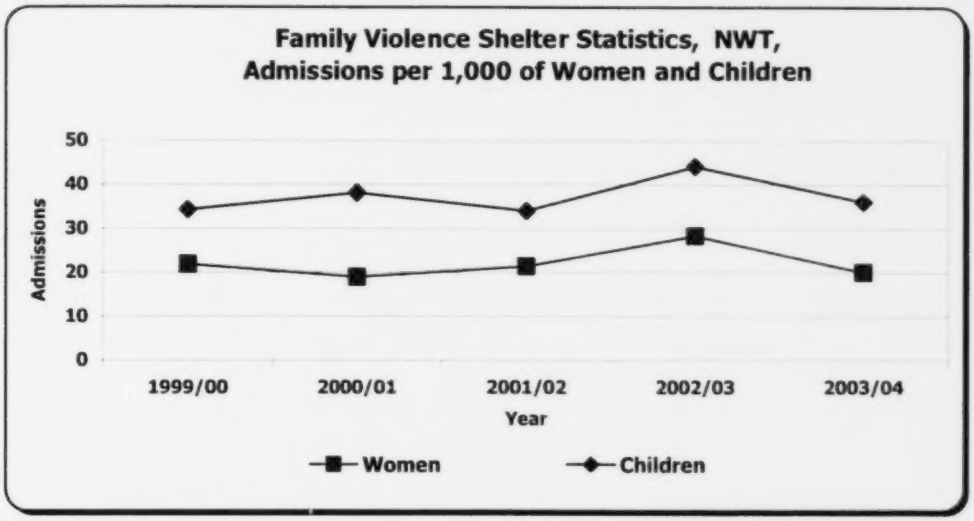
"The Proponent recognizes that social problems existing within the Aboriginal communities may be compounded by an increase in wages. Additional expendable income can lead to alcohol and drug abuse and intensify existing problems such as violence."[25]

While the number of women and children referred to shelters may provide one indication of the amount of social dysfunction experienced by NWT families, it is important to realize that most incidents of family violence do not immediately result in women and children seeking the safe haven of a shelter.

Because most NWT communities do not have shelters, this report discusses statistics at the territorial level. More detail on shelter use can be found at the end of this report.

[22] In October 2002, the *Child and Family Services Act* was amended to require all accusations of child maltreatment/neglect to be investigated, as opposed to leaving it up to the discretion of the social worker. It is possible that some of the increase in investigation reports in 2003/2004, from previous years, was due to this amendment.
[23] Diavik SEER page 155
[24] BHP Environmental Impact Statement page 4.150
[25] BHP Environmental Impact Statement page 1.46

Figure 14



Sources: NWT Department of Health and Social Services and NWT Bureau of Statistics

Figure 14 shows the rate of admissions of women and children to NWT shelters between 1999/2000 and 2003/2004. While there has been some fluctuation over the five-year period in the number of admissions, for the most part the trend has remained flat.

In 1999/2000 there were 296 women (22 per 1,000) and 334 children (34 per 1,000) admitted to shelters, and in 2003/2004 there were 287 women (20 per 1,000) and 332 children (36 per 1,000) admitted.

Housing

Possible Effects

Diavik Environmental Assessment Report

"Employment income and associated economic changes should enable residents of study area communities; [*sic*] particularly the smaller Dene, Metis and Inuit communities to privately purchase or rent houses. This may require the preparation and or update of development plans to meet community needs."[26]

"New regular wage employment may increase the cost of living in local or smaller... communities..."[27]

"... higher costs of living may stress employees during closure."[28]

BHP Environmental Impact Statement

"Regular income can improve the standard of living of both individuals and communities. People with regular incomes can purchase/build their own homes, relieving some of the stress on housing in many communities. They can purchase more goods ... and not only relieve stress of impoverished lifestyle, but circulate their dollars through the local economy to assist in overall improvements in the standard of living."[29]

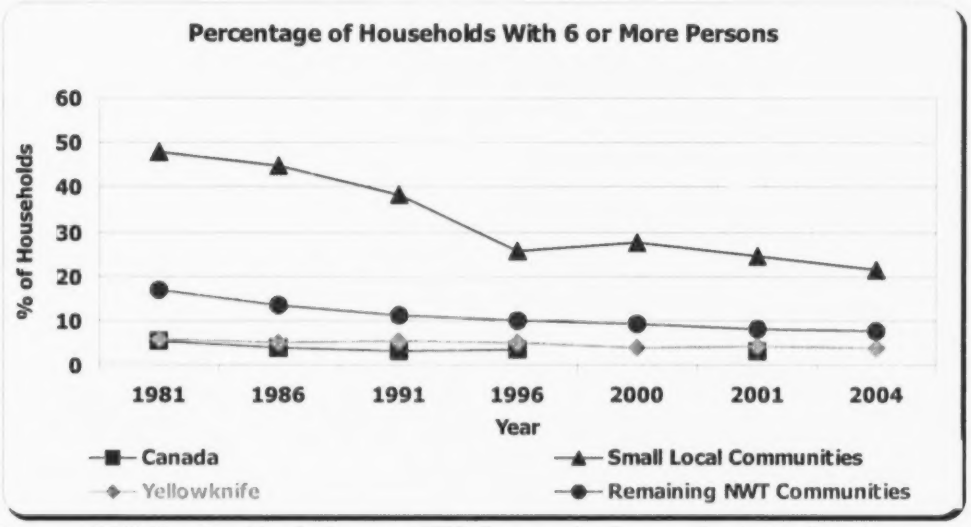
"In the year 2000 there could be 851 new jobs in the NWT as a result of the NWT Diamonds Project (Table 4.3-2). ... The most optimistic scenario is that up to 600 unemployed people could get jobs. For purposes of this assessment, a reduction in unemployment of 400 people is used... If half of the group of 400 residents formerly on social assistance lived in public housing provided by the Government of the Northwest Territories, they were likely paying the minimum rent. Rents are geared to household income and increase as income increases. Some people may choose home ownership rather than higher rents, while others will pay the increase."[30]

Percentage of Households with 6 or More Persons

Between 1981 and 2004, the percentage of households with 6 or more persons has declined in all areas considered in this report. Small Local Communities had a large decrease of roughly 22% between 1981 and 1996. Since 1996, decreases in Small Local Communities have been minor, with only a 4.5% drop.

[26] Diavik SEER page 155
[27] Diavik SEER page 166
[28] Diavik SEER Table 32, pages 157-158
[29] BHP Environmental Impact Statement page 4.168
[30] BHP Environmental Impact Statement pages 4.183-4.184

Figure 15



Source: NWT Housing Needs Survey; NWT Community Survey; Statistics Canada, Census

Family and household structures are changing significantly across the NWT, and the rest of Canada. Statistical data for the last decade shows that the number of households has been growing faster than the population in all regions of Canada.

People have been expecting and demanding more and more 'living space' at home. They are forming more households (as evidenced by the growing number of occupied private dwellings), with fewer members (as evidenced by declining average number of persons per dwelling). Changing values, expectations, availability of shelter options, and household incomes shape both the demand and supply of housing.

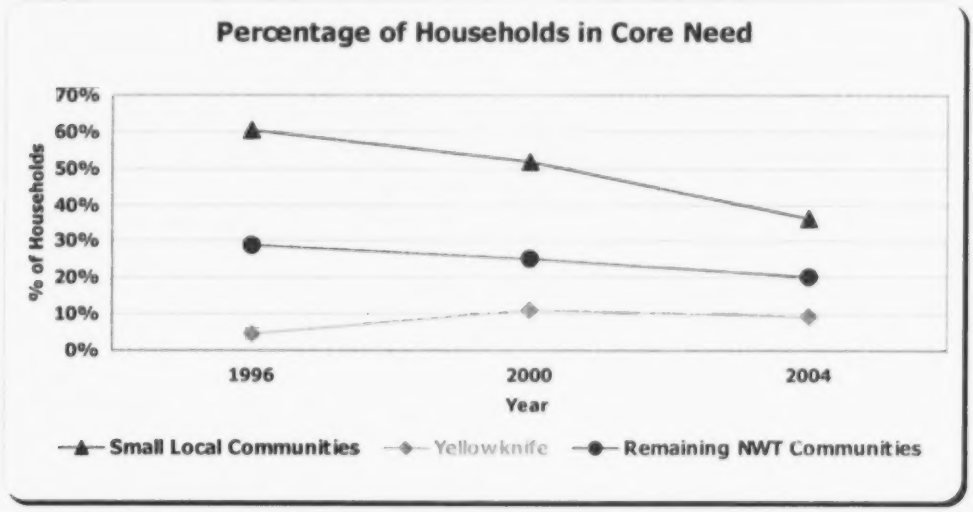
Percent of Households in Core Need

Since 1996, the percent of households in core need decreased in all communities except Yellowknife. The household core-need percentage in Yellowknife has increased since 1996.

The reduction in households in core housing need from 2000 to 2004 can be partially linked to the increase in household income resulting from the mining industry. A household is considered to be in core need if it has any one housing problem (suitability, adequacy, or affordability) or a combination of housing problems, and total household income is below the community Core Need Income Threshold. The Core Need Income Threshold is used by the NWT Housing Corporation to represent the income a household must have to afford the cost of owning and operating a home, or renting in the private market, without government assistance. Therefore, when incomes rise, the number of households in core need decreases.

While some of the reduction in core need can be attributed to improvements made to the housing stock, increase in household income is clearly contributing to residents' increasing ability to care for their own shelter costs.

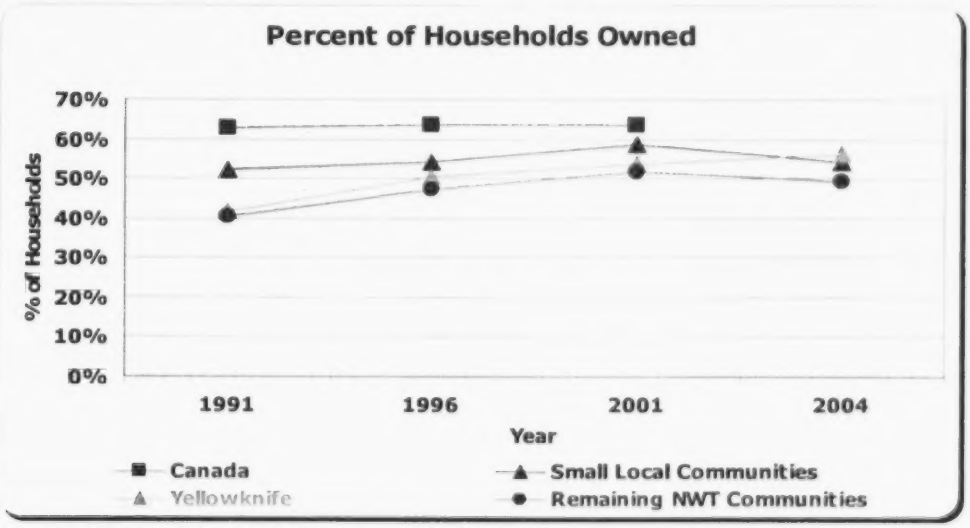
Figure 16



Source: NWT Housing Needs Survey and NWT Community Survey

Percent of Households Owned

Figure 17



Source: NWT Community Survey and Census

The 2004 NWT Community Survey shows an increase in the percentage of households that are owned in Yellowknife, Wha Ti and Wekweti. Homeownership is becoming a more attractive shelter option in the North Slave region as a whole, in part due to the increase in household income.

Housing Vacancies

Tax-based communities face challenges associated with positive economic growth. CMHC's Housing Market report shows the Yellowknife housing market is still relatively tight. However, the vacancy rate markedly improved in recent years. The 2004 CMHC Rental Market Report found a 3.0% vacancy rate for apartments in October 2004, compared with 1.7% in 2003 and 0.3% in 2002. The availability of units with three or more bedrooms is still a concern, with only 2 of the 191 private market apartments in that configuration being available to rent. Yellowknife's vacancy rate is now marginally higher than the national average of 2.7%. [31]

According to the 2004 NWT Community Survey, the primary housing issue facing Yellowknife differs from that of other NWT communities. Affordability, as opposed to suitability or adequacy, remains the highest core need problem. Housing is defined as affordable when a household pays no more than 30% of its gross income for shelter costs. The high cost of land and the lack of available lots continue to drive up the cost of housing and rental options.

[31] CMHC 2004 Rental Market Report - Yellowknife

Crime

Possible Effects

Diavik Environmental Assessment Report

"Respecting ... rotation work and associated absenteeism from home, there would likely be a period of personal and family adjustment lasting about two years. Potential effects could include additional demands on family and social services and protection services."[32]

"Income and absence due to rotational employment may result in... family conflict."[33]

BHP Environmental Impact Statement

"If alcohol and drug abuse (and crime that results from these abuses) increase, ... additional law enforcement personnel would be required. ... if the "fast buck" businesses converge on larger centres, particularly Yellowknife, policing agencies may have to deal with more fraud."[34]

"Yellowknife is the most likely centre to experience an increase in drug trafficking. ... an increase in disposable income may lead to an increase in drug use and more trafficking. Since many NWT residents employed by the project will have to pass through Yellowknife on their way home, there is a possibility that readily available drugs may be purchased and carried to smaller communities."[35]

"... If alcohol consumption increases, crime (particularly assaults) could increase."[36]

"... stress from dealing with unfamiliar situations, regimentation and peer group expectations could add to alcohol abuse."[37]

"The Proponent recognizes that social problems existing within the Aboriginal communities may be compounded by an increase in wages. Additional expendable income can lead to alcohol and drug abuse and intensify existing problems such as violence."[38]

Total Police-Reported Crimes

This data represents the total number of police-reported incidents in the NWT. It includes property, violent and other criminal code offences. It excludes traffic offences. Incidences are reported based on the most serious offence, except for

[32] Diavik SEER page 155
[33] Diavik SEER Table 32, pages 157-158
[34] BHP EIS page 4.166
[35] BHP EIS page 4.167
[36] BHP EIS page 4.165
[37] BHP EIS page 4.165
[38] BHP EIS page 1.46

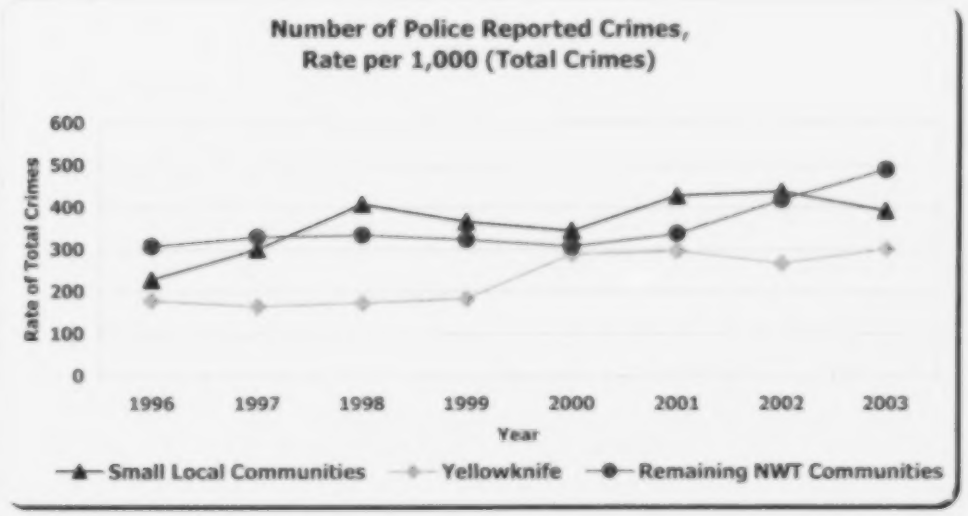
violent offences, where each incident reflects one victim. For comparison, incidents are reported based on a rate per 1,000 population.

Total Police-Reported Crimes provides a general overview of the number of Criminal Code incidents that occurred in the NWT, but does not necessarily reflect changes in seriousness of crimes being committed and can be influenced by changes in RCMP activities, resources and reporting.

For example, between 1999 and 2000, a significant portion of the increase in incidents in Yellowknife can be attributed to the RCMP changing how they report Criminal Code incidents. Incidents previously recorded as territorial offences are now recorded as Criminal Code incidents. These are primarily alcohol-related offences such as public mischief or being drunk in a public place. The increase in crime in total Criminal Code incidents in Yellowknife, not including the change in reporting, was 4%.

A similar change in reporting occurred between 2000 and 2002 in other NWT communities.

Figure 18



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System

In the 2003 Diavik Communities Advisory Board Annual Report, every community representative mentioned drugs and alcohol as serious problems, and their reports indicate the problems are intensifying.[vi]

However, over the last few years increases in crime are being seen most often in the Remaining NWT Communities. This may reflect increased RCMP activity or resource development in those areas.

[vi] 2003 Diavik Communities Advisory Board Annual Report, Page 21

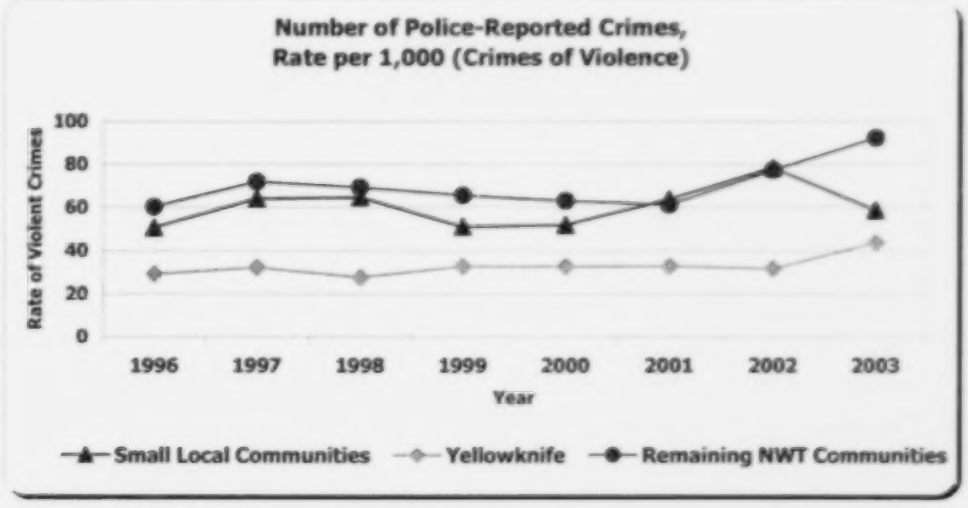
The RCMP has requested and received additional resources from the Government of the Northwest Territories to respond to increased demands for service across the NWT.

Violent Crimes

Violent crime includes homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault, other assaults, other sexual offences, abduction, and robbery. Once again, for the purposes of comparison, violent crime is reported below based on the number of incidents per 1,000 population.

Small Local Community data does not show a consistent trend in the number of violent crimes between 1990 and 2003. This is similar to the national trend, which has not changed since 1999.

Figure 19



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System

The NWT violent crime rate, however, is at its highest level since 1996. This is being driven by the increases in Yellowknife and Remaining NWT Communities. In 2003, the largest increase in the rate of violent crime was in Yellowknife, where the increase (38.5 %) was double that of the NWT as a whole.

An increase in alcohol and drug use could be a factor in the recent increases in violent crime. For example, a verbal disagreement is more likely to become violent if one or more people involved are under the influence of alcohol and drugs.

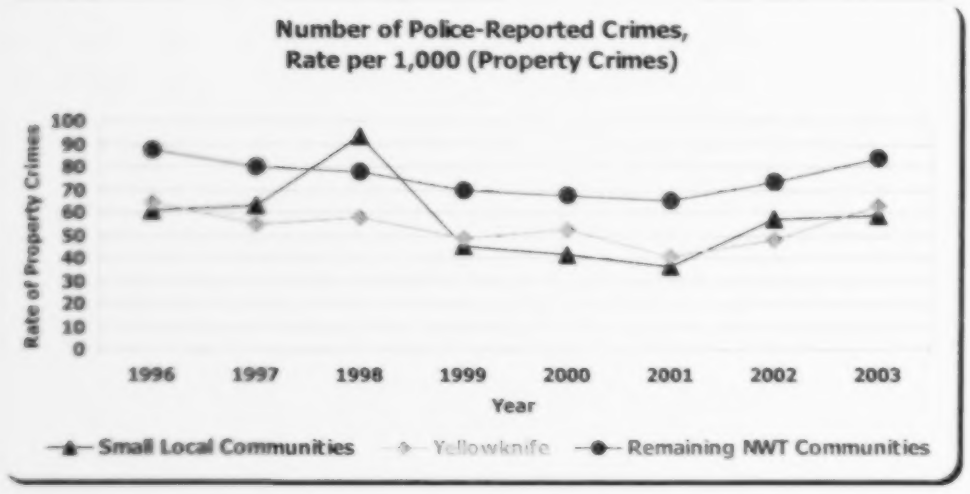
Property Crimes

Property crimes involve unlawful acts with the intent of acquiring property but without the use or threat of violence. Theft, breaking and entering, fraud, and possession of stolen goods are among the most often-reported property crimes.

The rate of property crimes fluctuated between 1996 and 2003. However, all NWT communities showed increases in their rates of property crime between 2001 and 2003.

If the predictions of increased drug use are correct, then increases in the rate of property crime are likely to continue. The RCMP have stated publicly on numerous occasions that an increasing amount of property crime is drug-related, in that the theft is intended to get money to buy drugs.

Figure 20



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System

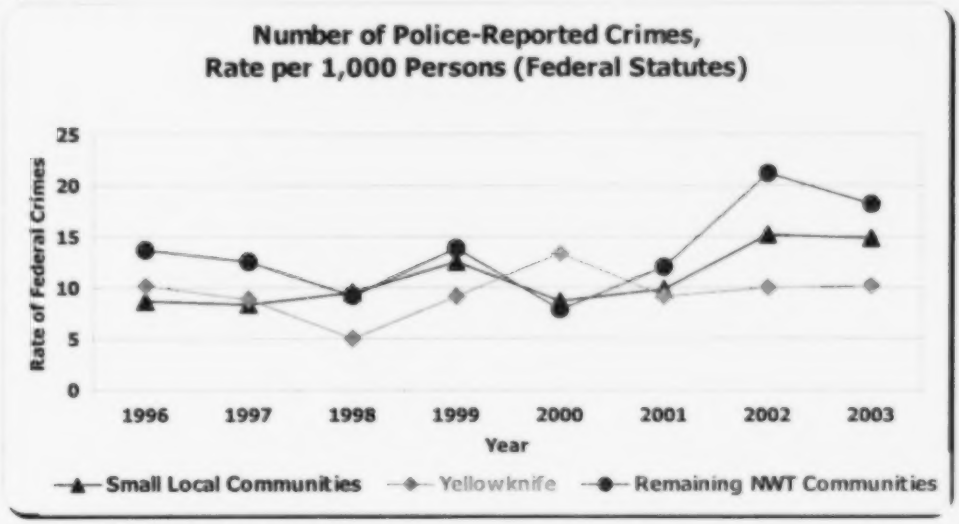
Federal Statute Crimes

Federal Statute Crimes are criminal offences under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code of Canada. This would include drug-related offences under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*.

The rate of police-reported Federal Statute offences in Yellowknife has been consistent. The rate of Federal Statute offences in Small Local Communities increased since 1996, peaking in 2002. Remaining NWT Communities showed the same pattern.

As Federal Statute offences include drug offences, this could indicate increased drug activity.

Figure 21



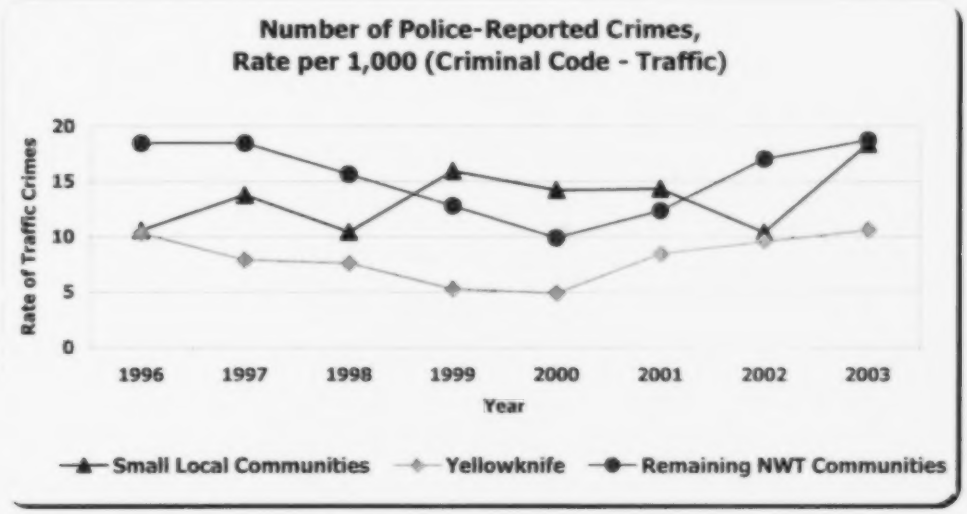
Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System

Other Crimes

Traffic Offences

Criminal Code traffic incidents are specific offences under the Criminal Code relating to traffic, such as impaired driving, failure to stop or remain at the scene of an accident, and dangerous driving.

Figure 22



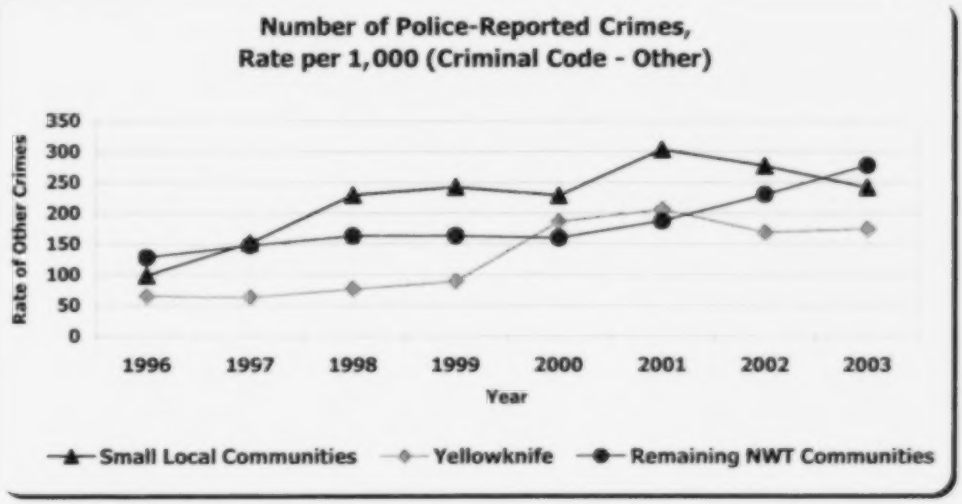
Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System

No trend is noted in NWT traffic offences. However, in Small Local Communities, in 1999 and 2003 there were increases of 53 and 77 percent, respectively, in the rate of traffic offences.

Other Criminal Code Offences

Criminal Code incidents that are classified as neither property crimes nor violent crimes fall into the category of "Other Criminal Code" offences. These include mischief, and administration of justice offences such as breach of probation or bail violations, prostitution, gaming and betting, and arson.

Figure 23



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System

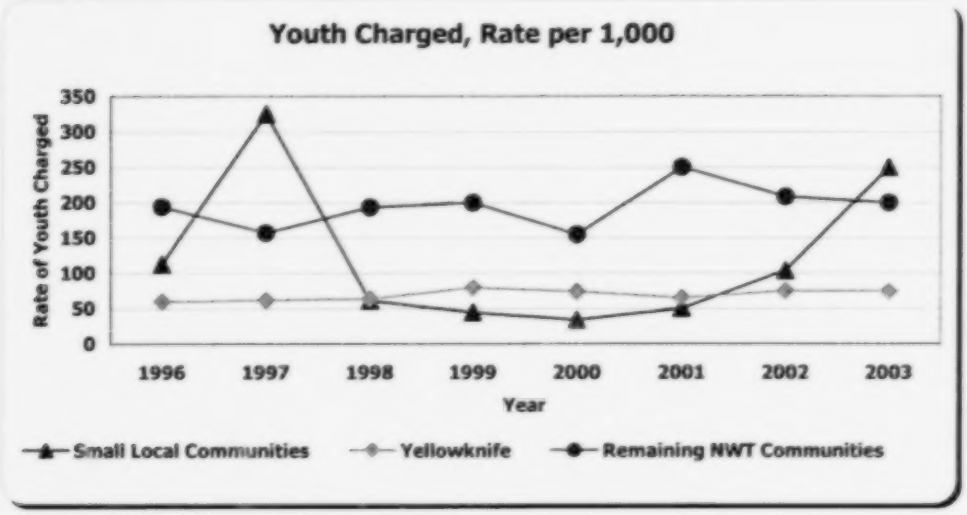
Changes in RCMP resources, activities and reporting can have a significant impact on the number of incidents. This is particularly relevant when reviewing Other Criminal Code offences; the reporting changes in Yellowknife in 1999/2000, and in other communities in 2000/2001, directly affected this category of offences. Incidents were occurring before 1999 that were not reported by the RCMP.

Since 2001, there has been a decrease in the rates of Other Criminal Code offences in Small Local Communities and Yellowknife, while the rate has been increasing in the Remaining NWT Communities.

Youth Charged

Youth Charged is different from the other criminal data presented. While the statistics below also show police-reported incidents of crime, these numbers reflect only those incidents involving youth that result in charges. Most often, Youth Charged reflects more serious, or repeat, criminal incidents. A large number of incidents never result in charges, or youth are diverted out of the courts into the community justice system.

Figure 24



Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

As shown in the graph, the rate of Youth Charged has fluctuated. The 2003 rates in Yellowknife and in the Remaining NWT Communities are close to 1996 rates.

In each of the last four years, there has been an increase in the rate of Youth Charged in the Small Local Communities.

On April 1, 2003, the federal *Youth Criminal Justice Act* came into effect. This *Act* emphasizes alternatives to the formal justice system. It is likely that the rate of Youth Charged will drop as more youth are diverted out of the justice system.

Non-Traditional Economy Indicators

Income

Average Income

Possible Effects

Diavik Environmental Assessment Report

"Employment and income effects associated with the proposed Project are positive, long lasting, and complementary to northern and Aboriginal aspirations and needs." [40]

"Loss of regular wage income and higher costs of living may stress employees during closure." [41]

BHP Environmental Impact Statement

"Project-generated employment could increase NWT wage income by 3% per year during the construction phase and 5% per year during the operations phase assuming 1995 employment levels. Aboriginal communities and Coppermine could experience substantial increases in earned income in both the construction and operations phase. Currently these two locations have average incomes well below the territorial average, and the Dogrib First Nations communities have the lowest average earned income in the Northwest Territories."[42]

"Although NWT residents will assume 63% of the NWT-based jobs with the Proponent, they will earn a lesser 58% of the annual income, since NWT residents will have a majority of the semi-skilled and unskilled jobs."[43]

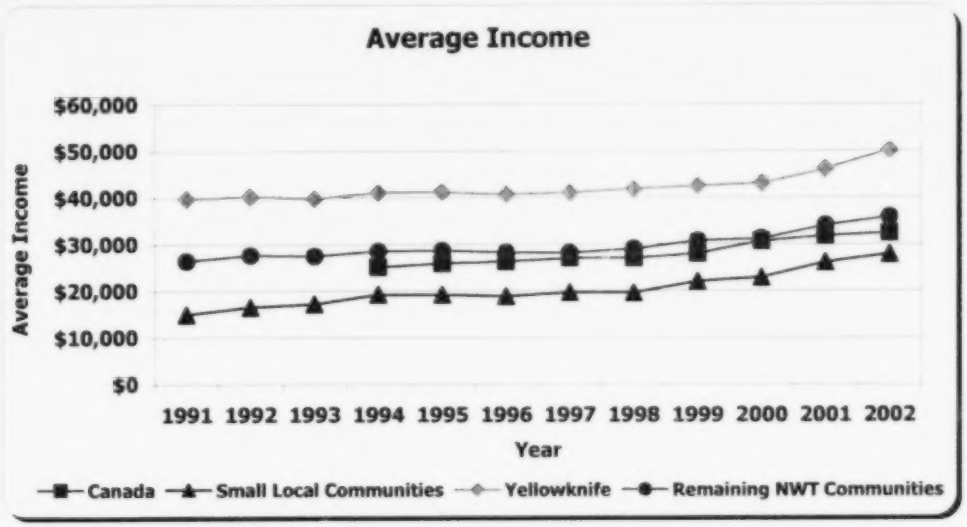
"Induced employment from household responding of NWT Diamonds Project direct and indirect employment dollars could generate an additional 155 jobs in the Northwest Territories. Annual income for these jobs will be approximately $5 million."[44]

Average income is calculated using data collected from the income tax returns filed by NWT residents.

The average income in all areas of the NWT has been in constant growth since 1998. In Yellowknife and Small Local Communities, the change in Average Income since 1996 has been greater than in the Remaining NWT Communities and Canada.

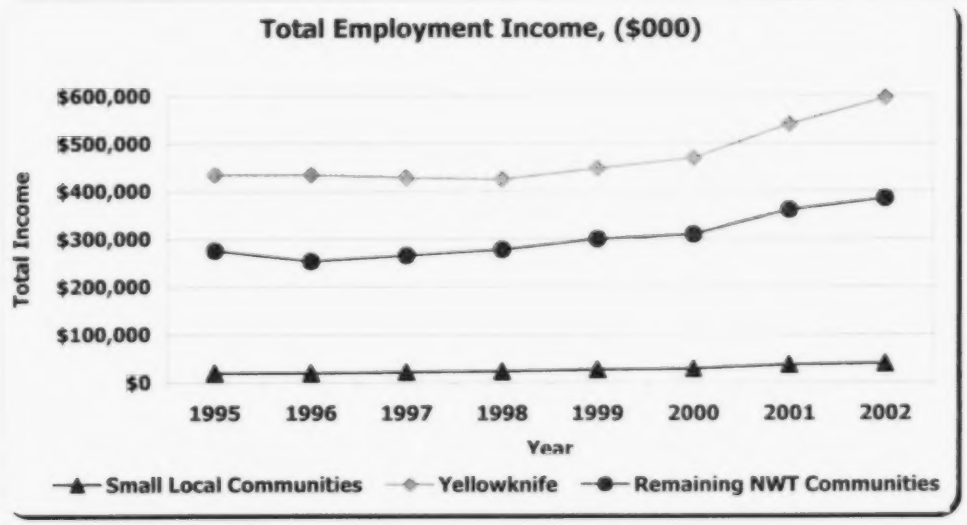
[40] Diavik SEER, 7.1
[41] Diavik SEER Table 32, pages 157-158
[42] BHP 1995 Environmental Impact Statement page 4.111
[43] BHP 1995 Environmental Impact Statement page 4.94
[44] BHP 1995 Environmental Impact Statement page 4.102

Figure 25



Source: Statistics Canada

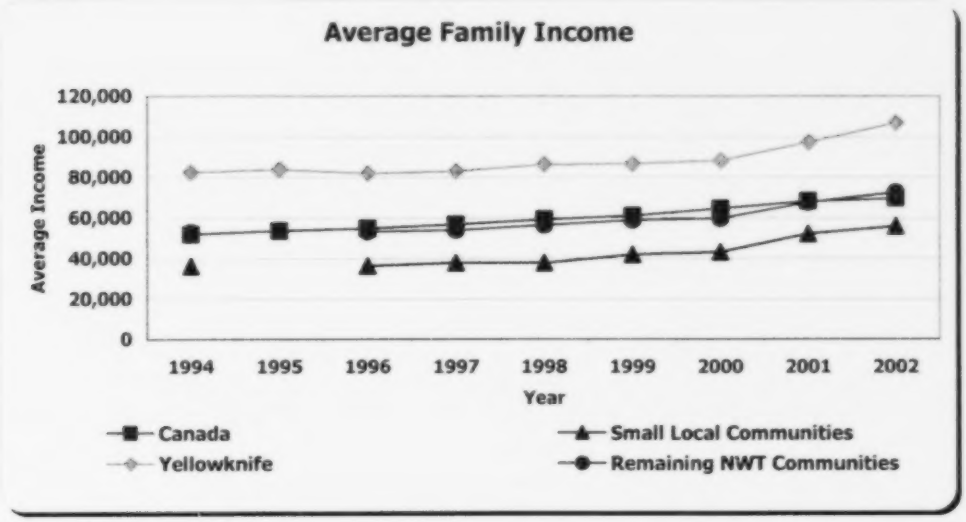
Figure 26



Source: Statistics Canada

From 1995 until 1999 the total employment income in the NWT remained fairly steady with an increase from 1999 to 2002 of approximately $244 million.

Figure 27



Source: Statistics Canada

A steady increase in average family income can be seen in Canada, Yellowknife and all NWT communities.

Yellowknife has experienced the greatest increase in family incomes, with a reported increase of approximately $24,412 over 8 years. Between 1996 and 2002, Small Local Communities also experienced a steady increase in family incomes of approximately $19,631.

These increases may be attributed to an increase in women in the workforce, as more families become double-income households.

Proportion of High Income Earners

Possible Effects

BHP Environmental Impact Statement

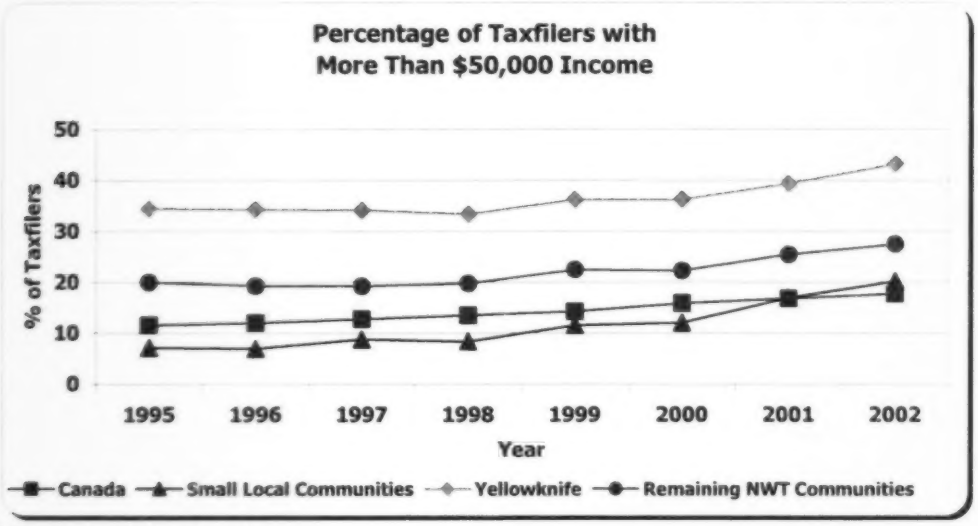
"In smaller communities, mine wage employment could widen the gap between "haves" and "have nots" in the community. This could lead to some community disruption over ownership and use of material goods. In the Aboriginal communities that have a "Sharing culture," there could be certain obligations to share the benefits of employment with extended family. This could lead to a "drag down" effect, whereby a person earning a good income, but obliged to share it, does not see the benefits of working and chooses to give up the job."[45]

High-income earners are defined as people with an income of $50,000 or greater per year. Since 1998, the growth in the proportion of high-income earners in all

[45] BHP 1995 Environmental Impact Statement page 4.166

NWT communities was greater than the national growth. In 2002, the proportion of high-income earners in Small Local Communities surpassed the Canadian proportion.

Figure 28



Source: Statistics Canada

Employment

Employment Rate

Possible Effects

Diavik Environmental Assessment Report

"local study area... communities ... may likely experience change to traditional land use and occupancy, wage-based employment and community infrastructure as a result of the ... Project"[46]

"Direct project effect communities... may experience employment, service and/or infrastructure effects because of the proposed Project."[47]

"While it is not anticipated that much of the direct employment at the mine will come from outside the local study area, some of the jobs that result from indirect and induced activity should impact on the regional study area."[48]

[46] Diavik SEER page 7
[47] Diavik SEER (Executive Summary page vi)
[48] Diavik SEER page 99

"Professional, technical and skilled tradespersons would likely be difficult to initially recruit in the NWT. Some may leave other NWT based companies to take jobs at Diavik... There are major industrial projects planned in Alberta over the next few years that will create job opportunities in the oil and petro-chemical industry over the next decade. This would likely result in a shortage of experienced welders, electricians, heavy duty mechanics, millwrights and instrumentation technicians – particularly during the construction phase."[49]

BHP Environmental Impact Statement

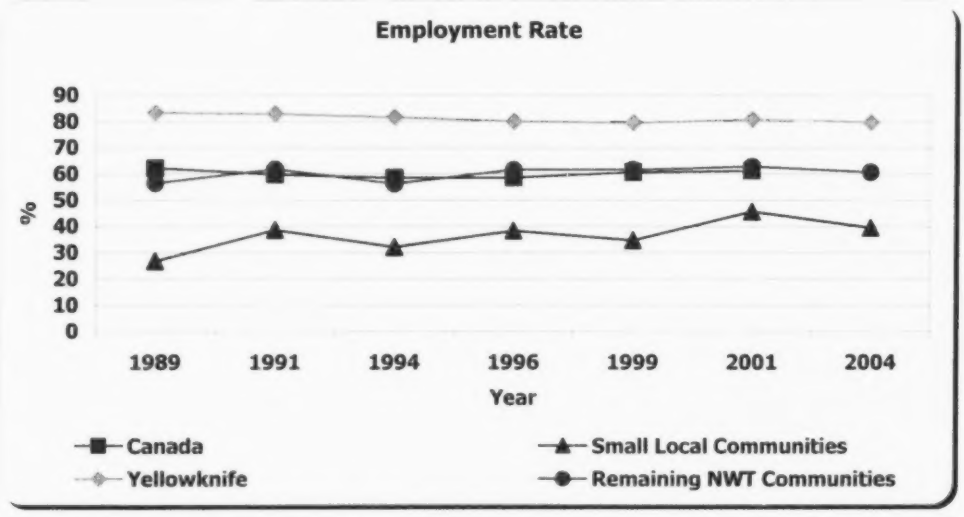
"As an additional important but less quantifiable benefit, the project will provide training and skill development for many NWT employees, in particular Aboriginal people, and create a pool of skilled workers for other industrial developments."[50]

"It is projected that by the year 2000 approximately 60% of employees will be NWT residents, three-quarters of these being people now living in the NWT. This estimate increases to around 70% in the expanded production phase of the project."[51]

"At the 9,000 t/d production level, 398 (62%) of the 638 NWT-based positions at the proposed NWT Diamonds Project mine could be filled by NWT residents."[52]

The Employment rate is the percentage of the total population aged 15 and over who are employed.

Figure 29



Source: Census (1991, 1996, 2001); NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004)

[49] Diavik SEER page 13
[50] BHP 1995 Environmental Impact Statement page 4.203
[51] BHP 1995 Environmental Impact Statement Volume 1 page 1.31
[52] BHP 1995 Environmental Impact Statement page 4.84

Comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS is completed during the January-March period. The Census is done in May and June. Therefore, Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

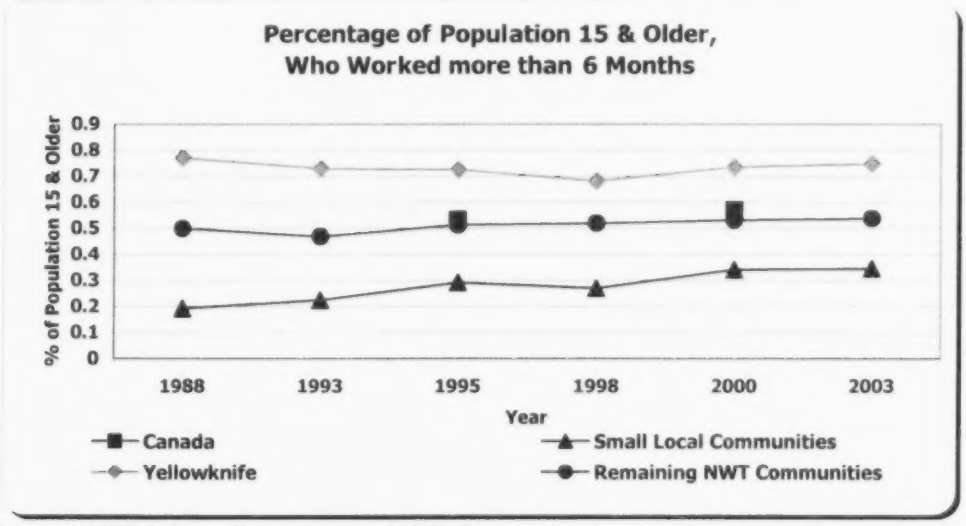
The employment rate in Yellowknife dropped slightly since 1989. This can be attributed in part to decreases in the workforces at the Giant and Con Mines starting in 1996, and to GNWT restructuring beginning in 1995 to prepare for the creation of Nunavut.

Overall, the employment rate in Small Local Communities was increasing before 1996 and continues to do so.

The increase in employment in Small Local Communities may be attributed to increased access to education and resources. Over the past ten years, residents of Small Local Communities have had increased access to higher levels of education. Additional initiatives, such as culturally-relevant studies being added to the school curriculum and increased stay-in-school efforts, along with greater job opportunities from resource development, have further contributed to the steady increase in employment rates.

Since 1988, the percentage of the population 15 and older that worked 6 months or more has increased in both Canada and the NWT. The 1998 decrease in the Small Local Communities and Yellowknife could be attributed to completion of BHPB mine construction.

Figure 30



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey; NWT Community Survey; Census

Unemployment Rate

Possible Effects

BHP Environmental Impact Statement

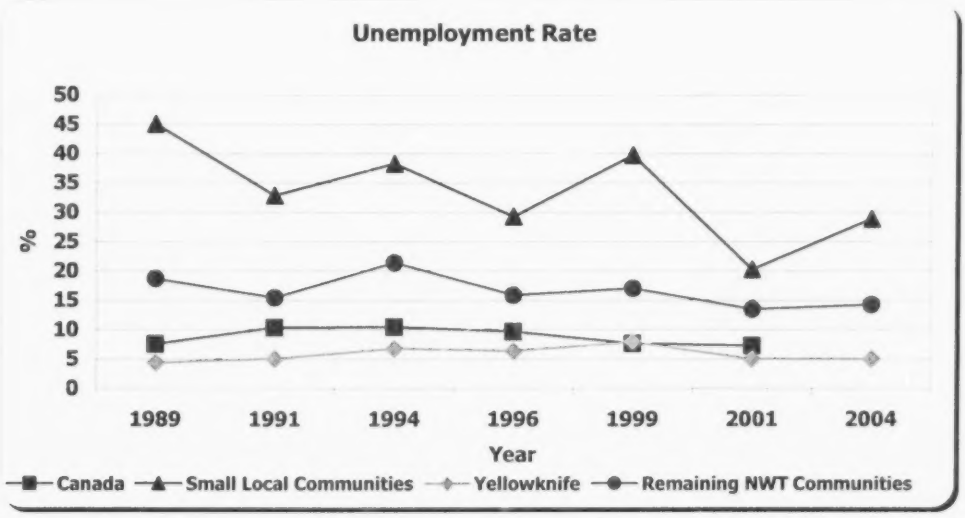
"Due to cultural differences, Aboriginal employees may become discouraged and leave the minework force, thereby creating high levels of turnover for the mine and concerns among Aboriginal communities about the desirability of working at the mine."[53]

"Hiring by the project is expected to reduce unemployment in Aboriginal communities from almost 40% to 30%. The project could also cause an increase of total earned income in these communities by over 33%."[54]

Unemployment rates measure the percentage of the labour force (population aged 15 and over) actively looking for, but unable to find, work.

The unemployment rate for Yellowknife has been steady. It has been dropping in all other NWT communities. The rate in Small Local Communities appears to be dropping faster.

Figure 31



Source: Census (1991, 1996, 2001); NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004)

Comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

[53] BHP 1995 Environmental Impact Statement page 4.176
[54] BHP 1995 Environmental Impact Statement page 4.132

People finding jobs, or no longer looking for work, may cause decreases in the unemployment rate. Since the participation rate has stayed consistent, it can be assumed that more people are becoming employed. Increased employment may be connected to higher education levels and resource development.

Participation Rate

Possible Effects

Diavik Environmental Assessment Report

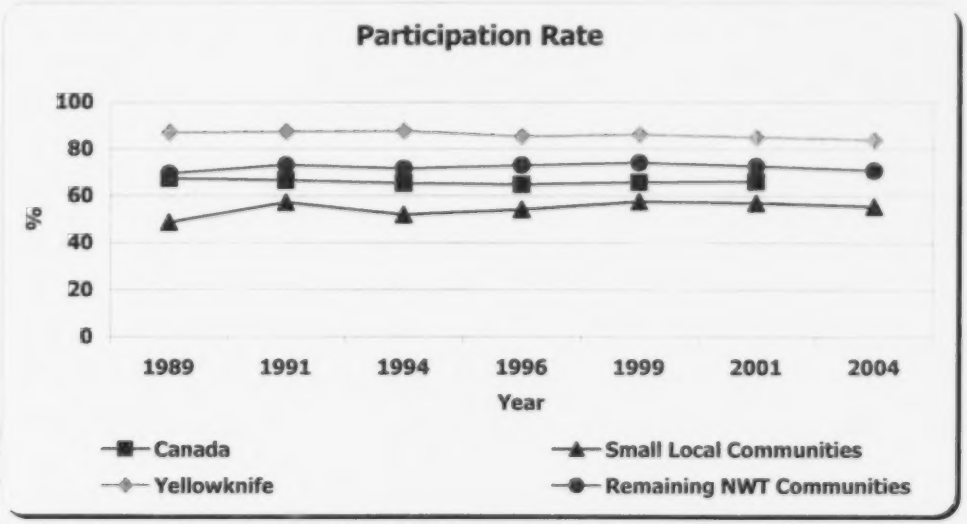
"Research suggests that in the long term, participation rates from smaller predominantly Dene, Metis and Inuit communities will increase, then decline..."[55]

The Participation Rate is the percentage of the population 15 years of age and older engaged in the labour force.

Overall, the Participation rate for the entire NWT has decreased slightly since 1999.

As mentioned previously, comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution.

Figure 32



Source: Census (1991, 1996, 2001); NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004)

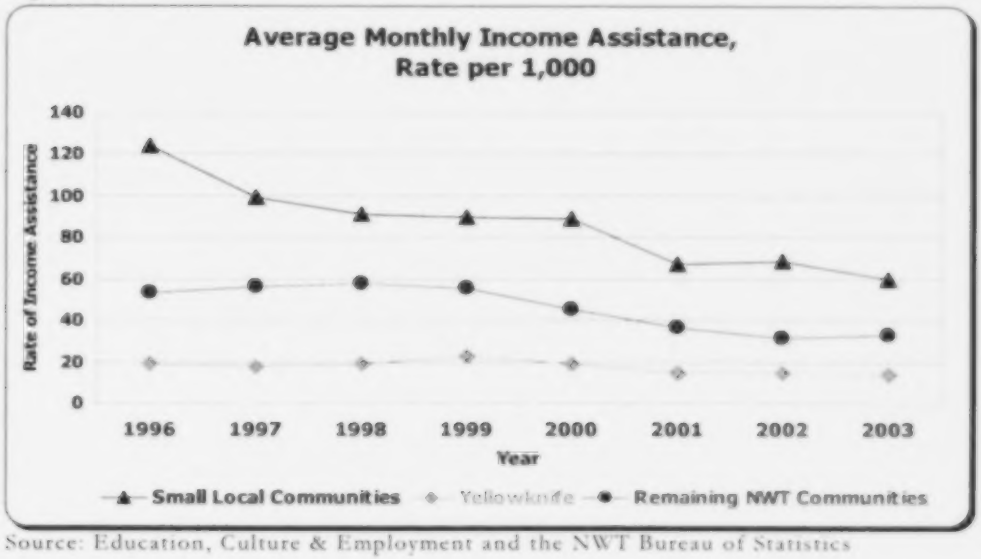
[55] Diavik SEER page 161

Income Security

Income Assistance Cases

Average Monthly Income Assistance Cases are based on the average monthly frequency of household applications for assistance.

Figure 33



Source: Education, Culture & Employment and the NWT Bureau of Statistics

The Yellowknife rate is steady in spite of transition populations from other NWT communities, southern Canada and overseas. From 1996 to 2003, income assistance rates have decreased in the rest of the NWT. The greatest decrease, 64%, was seen in Small Local Communities.

The initial decline in income assistance rates between 1996 and 1997 is a direct result of changes to policy. However, data from 1997 to the present reflects actual decreases in the frequency of income assistance cases.

Education

High School Completion

Possible Effects

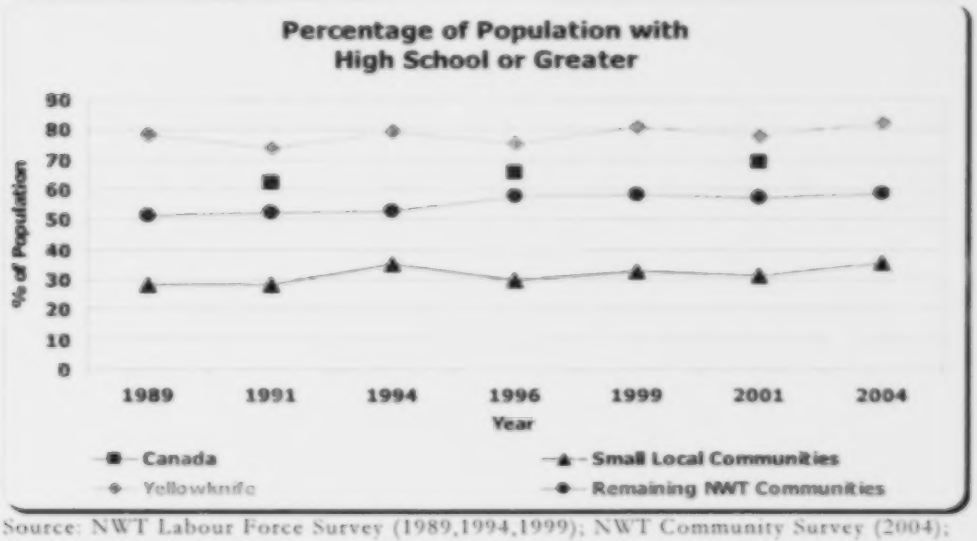
Diavik Environmental Assessment Report

"Through proposed education and training initiatives, opportunities for all northerners would increase as would accompanying benefits of ... community role models and increased capacity."[56]

BHP Environmental Impact Statement

"The project will expand knowledge of types of jobs and could encourage students to stay in school to get the education needed to start a career in the mining industry."[57]

Figure 34



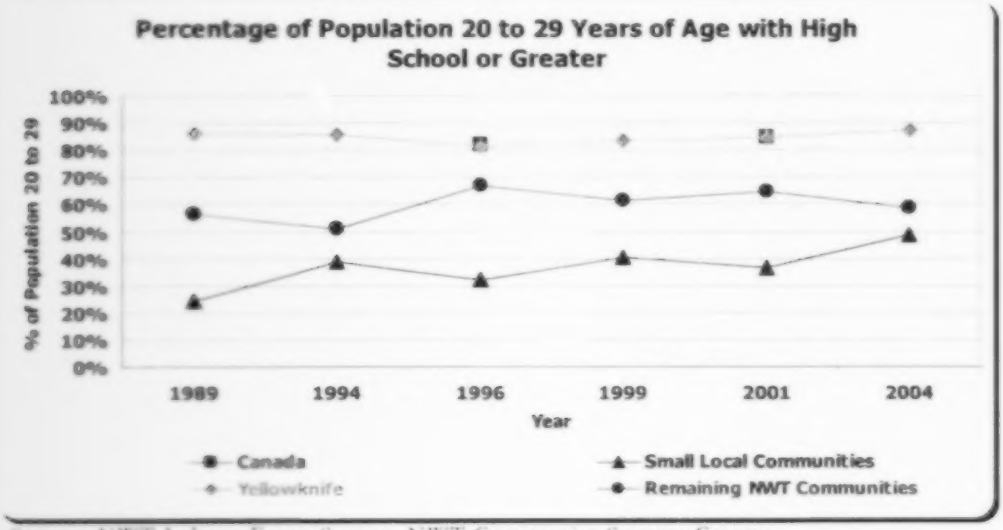
Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989,1994,1999); NWT Community Survey (2004); Census (1991, 1996, 2001)

An individual is deemed to have completed high school when a diploma is received upon graduation from the 12th Grade. The percentage of population with high school or greater in the NWT has steadily increased since 1989.

The increase in graduates from smaller communities is partly attributable to grade extensions in these communities. Students can now complete their Grade 12 education in most communities.

[56] Diavik SEER page 136
[57] BHP 1995 Environmental Impact Statement, page 4.178

Figure 35



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey, NWT Community Survey, Census

The increase in education level for the population 20 to 29 years of age indicates a direct relationship to training efforts administered beyond mainstream education and the in-migration of residents with higher education levels. As resource development continues to grow training, and participation in apprenticeships, are becoming more readily available.

Less than Grade 9

Possible Effects

Diavik Environmental Assessment Report

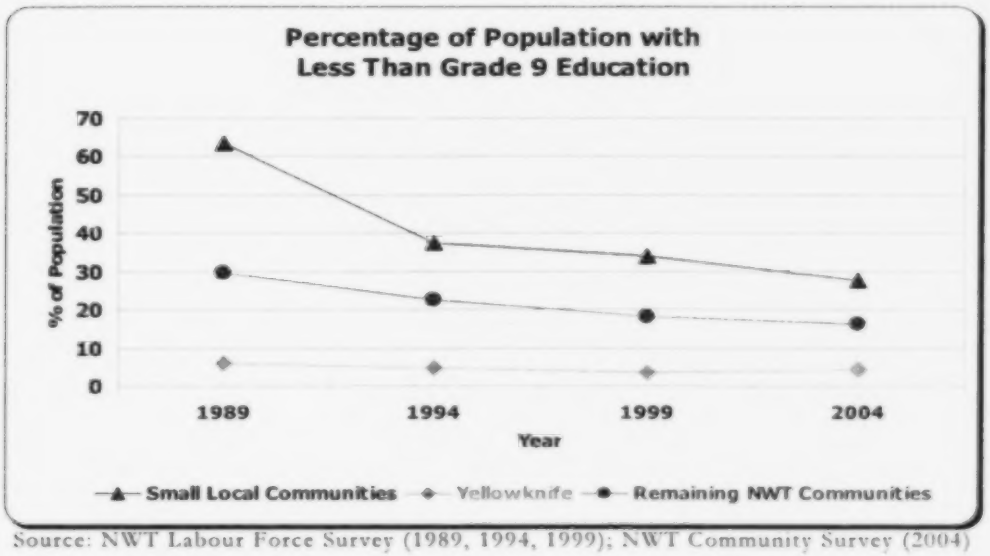
"A standard of a minimum of Grade nine was established for the trainable positions... because these jobs would require a basic level of literacy but candidates can be trained either on the job or with existing educational services in the NWT."[58]

This indicator counts those persons 15 years and older with less than a Grade 9 education. This data will include some youth currently completing their Grade 9 education.

The total NWT population increased its education level beyond Grade 9 by 11%, between 1989 and 2004. The greatest change in Small Local Communities occurred before 1994.

[58] Diavik SEER page 112

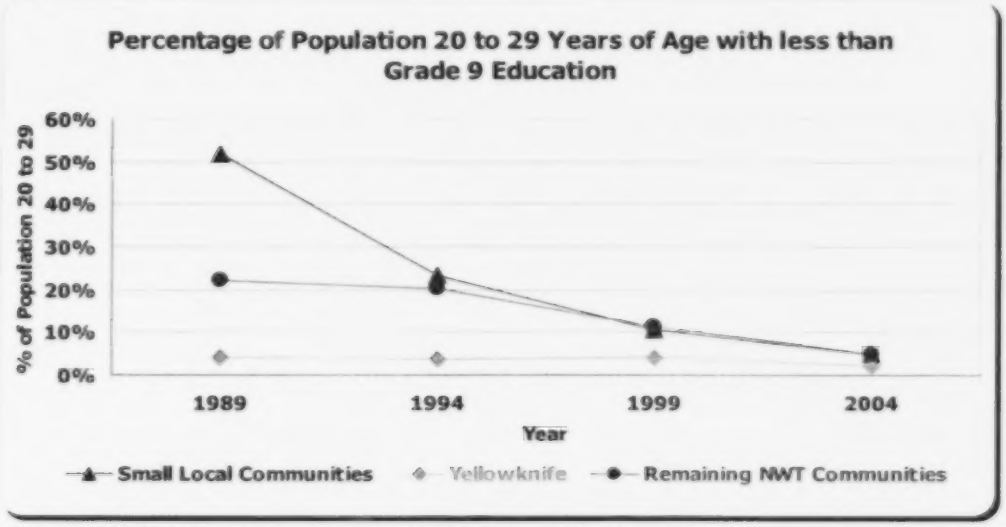
Figure 36



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004)

The improvement in education levels is even more noticeable in the population 20 to 29 years of age. Young people are beginning to recognize the need for skills and attributes to enable them to participate in the expanding wage economy.

Figure 37



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey; NWT Community Survey

Greater than High School

Possible Effects

BHP Environmental Impact Statement

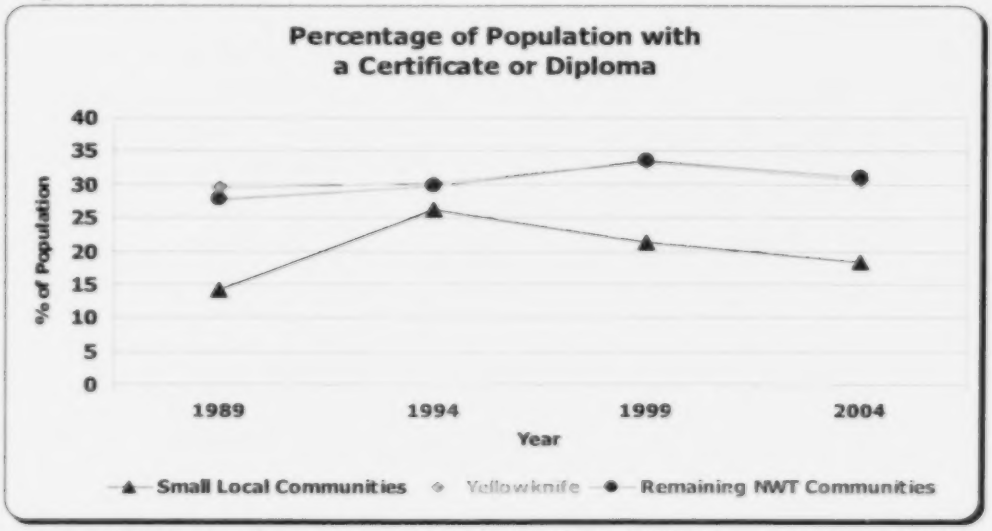
"Employment possibilities with the NWT Diamonds Project can provide an incentive for people to stay in school, if only to attain the education level required for apprenticeship positions."[59]

"If residents, particularly younger Aboriginal people are not prepared to improve education or skill levels, or are not prepared to make the lifestyle changes required for rotational mining employment, there will be limited impact on job and education aspirations within the NWT."[60]

The percentage of population with greater than high school is calculated based on those students who have graduated Grade 12, or have been granted a trade certificate, college diploma or university degree.

In Small Local Communities the percentage of the population with a certificate or diploma has decreased since 1994. Out-migration is likely the cause.

Figure 38



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004); Census (1991, 1996, 2001)

[59] BHP 1995 Environmental Impact Statement, page 4-180
[60] BHP 1995 Environmental Impact Statement, page 4-182

Business

Registered Businesses

Possible Effects

Diavik Environmental Assessment Report

"Use of the rail system to transport goods and fuel will have a positive affect... its continued use would enhance Hay River and Enterprise as northern gateway communities."[61]

"Employment and income effects on tourism services and infrastructure would likely occur during the construction and operational phases of the proposed." [62]

"... most of the economic impacts resulting from the construction phase would accrue to the southern provinces ..."[63]

"Anticipated increases in economic activity should stimulate local economies and support their development."[64]

BHP Environmental Impact Statement

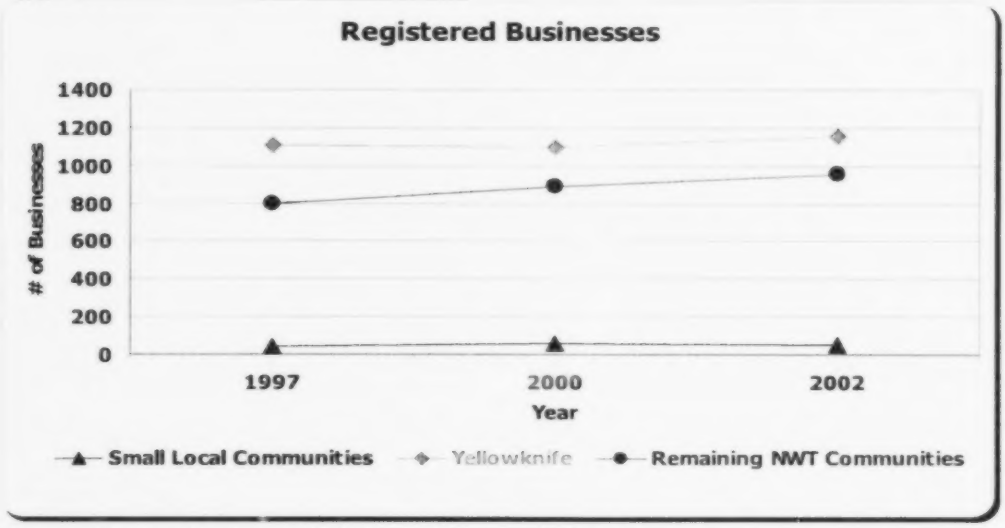
"During the operations phase of the project, approximately 70% of purchases are expected to be made in the NWT."[65]

Throughout the NWT, there has been a slight increase in business activity since 1997.

Yellowknife had a modest decline between 1997 and 2000. However, this was in spite of the closure of two mines in the city and the division of the territory. The opening of the two diamond mines likely protected the Yellowknife economy.

[61] Diavik SEER page 153
[62] Diavik SEER page 153
[63] Diavik SEER page 101
[64] Diavik SER page 154
[65] BHP 1995 Environmental Impact Statement, page 1.31

Figure 39



Source: RWED database of telephone directory listings

Cultural Well-Being

Traditional Activities

Workforce-aged Group Engaged in Traditional Activities

Possible Effects

Diavik Environmental Assessment Report

"The renewable resource economy of study area communities should benefit from the proposed Project as more harvesters would have money to purchase equipment and supplies needed for harvesting activities."[66]

"Industrial work may erode traditional harvesting practices and the expression of Aboriginal culture."[67]

"Out-migration from smaller Aboriginal communities affecting community organization and weakening culture."[68]

BHP Environmental Impact Statement

"...the wage economy provides the supplementary means by which to enhance hunting and fishing harvests. The influx of money can be used to purchase equipment such as boats, motors, snowmobiles, rifles, tents, etc., and to secure needed supplies such as gas, ammunition, basic foods and staples. Modern equipment increases the hunter's mobility and the productivity of the hunt. The increased income allows Aboriginal people to maintain their connection to the land and continue to pass their heritage onto their children. Thus, ironically, the impact of wages combined with a two-week rotation period can actually promote and sustain the traditional lifestyle activities."[69]

The workforce-aged group engaged in Traditional Activities may participate in hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, consumption of country food and cultural activities. Trapping provides harvesters with cultural and social benefits from using traditional skills and knowledge through participation in an active, healthy way of life.[70]

Trapping

According to the NWT Labour Force Survey, a significant portion of the NWT population outside Yellowknife engages in some form of trapping.

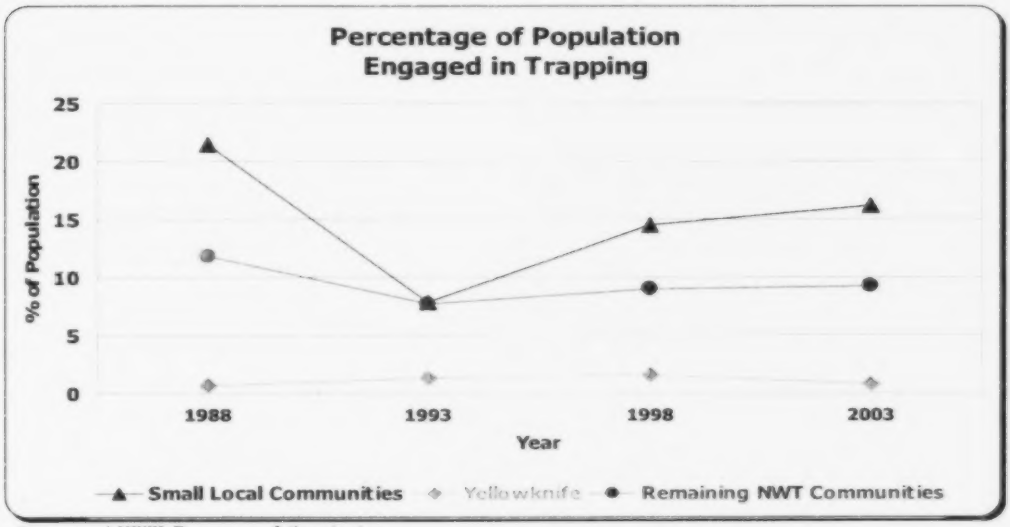
This activity is particularly important in the Small Local Communities, where more than 21% of adults trapped in 1988. The proportion of the trapping population fell in 1993, and has since recovered to some extent. The proportion

[66] Diavik SEER page 155
[67] Diavik SEER Table 32, pages 157-158
[68] Diavik SEER Table 32, pages 157-158
[69] BHP 1995 Environmental Impact Statement, page 4.150
[70] Economic Diversification, Equitable Access, GNWT, December 1, 2004

increased in the Dogrib communities, which may be due to increased employment income.[71]

In Yellowknife, the percentage of the population engaged in trapping is relatively low compared to other NWT communities, with limited fluctuation.

Figure 40



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

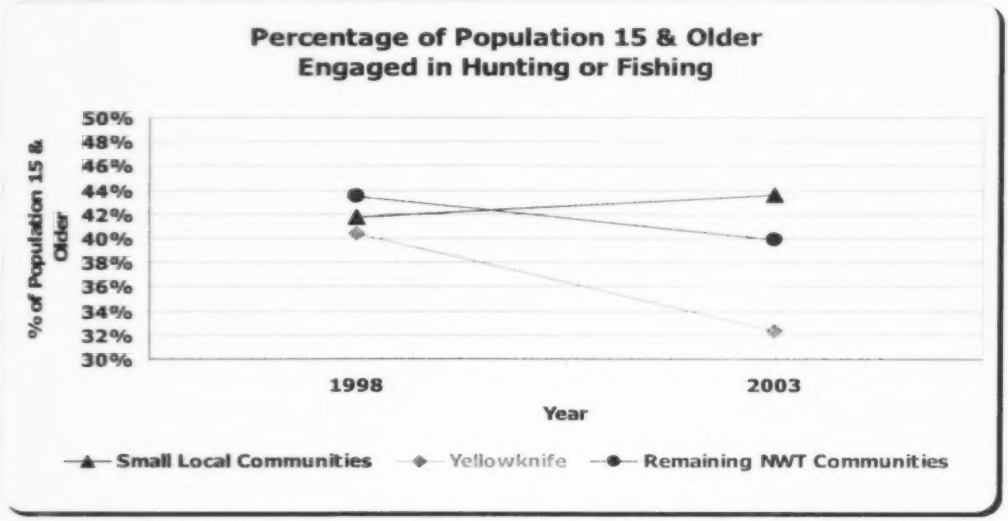
Hunting and Fishing

The percent of the population 15 years and older that engaged in hunting or fishing has seen decreases in Yellowknife of 8.1%.

However, between 1998 and 2003, Small Local Communities saw an increase of 1.9% in the percent of population engaged in hunting and fishing.

[71] 2004 NWT Economic Trends, Issue 2, first quarter, page 6

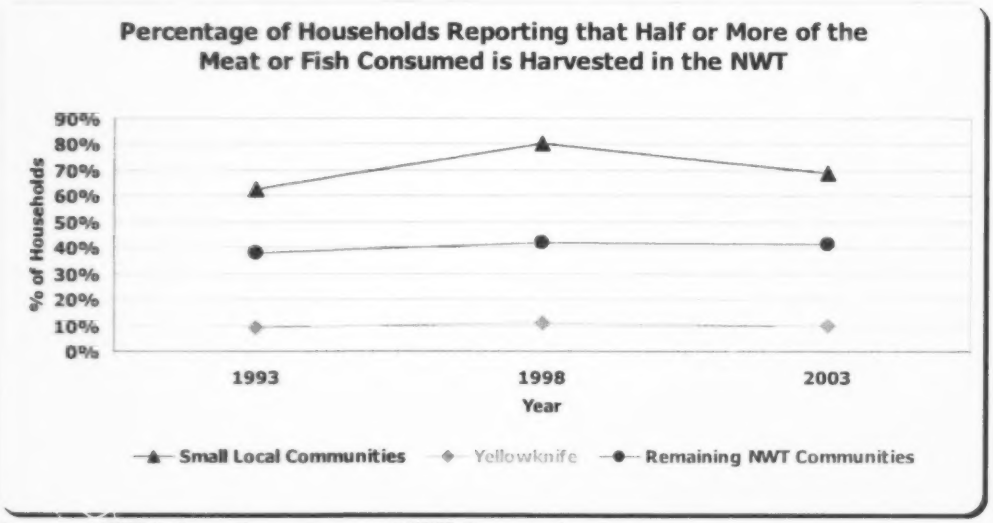
Figure 41



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey; NWT Community Survey

Consumption of Meat or Fish

Figure 42



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey, NWT Community Survey

Harvesting of renewable resources for domestic use is the largest economic activity undertaken by Aboriginal residents in the NWT.[72] Consumption of meat

[72] Economic Diversification, Equitable Access, GNWT, December 1, 2004

or fish harvested in the NWT increased slightly across the NWT between 1993 and 2003.

Small Local Communities continue to have a much higher consumption percentage than other NWT communities. Yellowknife has the lowest consumption percentage in the NWT.

Languages

Home-language use to Mother Tongue

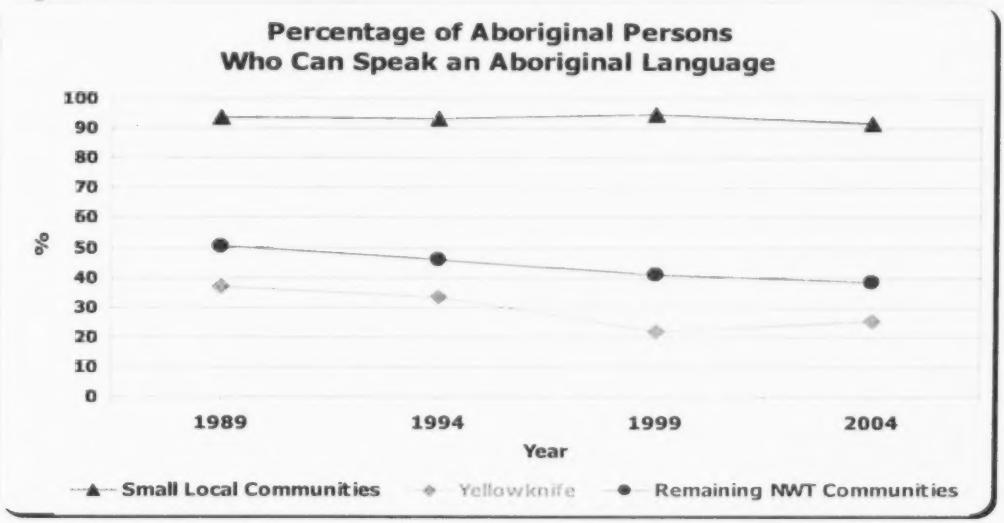
Possible Effects

Diavik Environmental Assessment Report

"Alienation of areas for traditional use from immigration may undermine cultural values."[73]

"Out-migration from smaller Aboriginal communities affecting community organization and weakening culture."[74]

Figure 43



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004)

"Language is the principal instrument by which culture is transmitted from one generation to another, by which members of a culture communicate meaning and make sense of their shared experience.[75]"

[73] Diavik SEER Table 32, pages 157-158
[74] Diavik SEER Table 32, pages 157-158
[75] Revitalizing, Enhancing, and Promoting Aboriginal Languages Strategies for Supporting Aboriginal Languages

Since 1989, the percentage of Aboriginal people who speak an Aboriginal language has gradually decreased for the NWT as a whole. Statistics for most Aboriginal people show a persistent and dramatic decline in the number of young speakers.

From 1994 to 1999 Yellowknife had experienced the highest decrease. However, from 1999 to 2004 the use of Aboriginal languages in Yellowknife increased 3.4%. This could be due to in-migration from smaller NWT communities.

In Small Local Communities, the percentage of Aboriginal persons who can speak an Aboriginal Language has remained high.

Sustainable Development

Secondary Industry

Possible Effects

Diavik Environmental Assessment Report

"Tourism services and infrastructure may improve and expand, particularly in the smaller Dene, Metis and Inuit study area communities as community economies grow and diversify."[76]

BHP Environmental Impact Statement

"Implicit in this plan is the intent to perform final cleaning and sorting of rough diamonds at a site readily accessible to potential purchasers. While such a site remains to be selected, it is most likely to be Antwerp in Belgium."[77]

Access to rough diamonds has created an opportunity for cutting and polishing businesses to develop in the NWT. In addition to training, employment and business opportunities in cutting and polishing, these developments will lead to further downstream opportunities in northern jewelry design, manufacturing and retailing. In 2004 the Northwest Territories had 4 diamond processing plants:

Arslanian Cutting Works NWT Ltd. (ACW)

Originally established in December of 2000, Arslanian Cutting Works employs approximately 49 workers. It is a participant in the GNWT Diamond Certification Program and markets production through Olympic Diamonds in New York and Basal Diamonds in Montreal.

Sirius Diamonds NWT Ltd.

Sirius was established in June of 1999. The factory employs approximately 30 people. Sirius has been a participant in the GNWT Diamond Certification Program and has manufactured the very popular "Polar Bear" brand of polished diamonds. Sirius was placed in receivership in the summer of 2004 but continues to operate.

Canada Dene Diamonds Ltd. (CDD)

Canada Dene Diamonds (CDD) began production in mid-2003. CDD is a joint venture between the Deton'Cho Corporation and Schachter & Namdar, an Israeli diamond company. CDD employs approximately 26 people. CDD is a participant in the GNWT Diamond Certification Program, and markets production through Schachter & Namdar's office in New York.

Laurelton Diamonds

Laurelton Diamonds, 100% owned by Tiffany & Co. (New York), began production in late 2003. The company employs approximately 50 people in Yellowknife. Its polished diamond production is marketed through Tiffany retail outlets.

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[76] Diavik SEER page 156

[77] BHP 1995 Environmental Impact Statement page 1.10

Glossary

Communicable Disease
Any disease that can be transmitted from one person to another, most commonly through body contact or through germs in the air.

Employment Rate
The percentage of persons 15 years of age and over who were employed during the reference period. The formula used to calculate the Employment Rate is x/y*100, where x = the number employed and y = the population 15 years & older.

Labour Force
Those people 15 years and older who are working or who are actively looking for work, temporarily laid off and expected to return to work, or have arrangements to start a new job.

Other Criminal Code Crime
This is mischief, prostitution, arson, weapons offenses, and other miscellaneous crimes.

Overcrowding (housing indicator)
According to the 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey, overcrowding is defined as having six or more residents in one house.

Participation Rate
The percentage of persons 15 years of age and over who are in the labour force. The formula used to calculate the Participation Rate is x/y*100, where x = the number in the labour force and y = the population 15 years & older.

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)
PYLL is calculated by assuming that an average life lasts 75 years, and by subtracting the age at which a person dies from 75. For example, a person who died at age 65 would have a PYLL of 10 (75-65 = 10). A person who died at age 20 would have a PYLL of 55. The PYLL for an entire population is the sum of all the years of life lost by those who died prior to reaching the age of 75.
[The 2002 Report used age 70 as the average lifespan, but data submitted from the Bureau of Statistics for this report uses age 75 as the average lifespan.]

Property Crime
This includes break and enter, motor vehicle theft, other thefts, possession of stolen goods, and fraud.

Social Assistance Annual Payments
The total of all payments of social assistance over a calendar year.

Social Assistance Annual Cases
The total number of people requesting and receiving social assistance for a given year.

Socio-economic[78]
An examination of 'socio-economic' impacts includes social, economic, and fiscal impacts. Social impacts can be divided into two types; demographic and socio-cultural.

> **Demographic impacts** — changes in population numbers and characteristics (sex ratio, age structure, migration rates and related service demands);
> **Socio-cultural impacts** — changes in social structures, organizations and relationships, and in cultural and value systems such as language or beliefs.
>
> **Economic impacts** — changes in employment, income and business activity.
>
> **Fiscal impacts** — the economic consequences of development for government organizations.

Teen Births
The number of births to persons who are less than 20 years of age.

Unemployed[79]

Refers to persons who, during the week prior to the survey; (i) were without work, had actively looked for work in the previous four weeks and were available for work; or (ii) had been on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or (iii) had definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks.

Unemployment Rate
The percentage of the labour force that was unemployed during the reference period. The formula used to calculate the Unemployment Rate is $x/y*100$, where x = the number unemployed and y = the number in the labour force.

Violent Crime
These crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assaults, sexual assaults, other sexual offences, robbery, and abduction.

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[78] From "UNEP EIA Training Resource Manual — EIA: Issues, Trends and Practice". R. Bisset. Annex page 8. As found at the following web site: www.ea.gov.au/assessments/eianet/unepmanual/bisset/annex.html.
[79] From "1999 Labour Force Survey" - Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics.

DATA

Social Stability & Community Wellness Indicators

Health

Injuries

Table 1 Injury Related Deaths, 1991 to 2001											
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001*
Northwest Territories	23	30	36	34	28	34	24	24	36	31	31
Yellowknife	8	14	8	11	7	3	6	2	10	8	4
Remaining NWT Communities	14	14	26	21	19	24	15	20	22	22	25
Small Local Communities	1	2	2	2	2	7	3	2	4	-	1

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics.
Notes: The sum of the community types may not add to the Northwest Territories total because of deaths in the NWT that could not be attributed to a community.
"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

Table 2 Injury Related Death, Rate per 10,000 Population, 1996 to 2001						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Northwest Territories	8.1	5.8	5.9	8.9	7.7	7.6
Yellowknife	1.6	3.3	1.1	5.7	4.6	2.3
Remaining NWT Communities	11.8	7.4	10.0	11.0	11.1	12.6
Small Local Communities	22.4	9.6	6.3	12.5	-	3.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics.
Notes: Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.
"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

Table 3 Physician Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings, 1994/1995 to 2003/2004										
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Northwest Territories	11,049	11,152	10,903	10,396	10,033	9,352	9,213	8,560	8,456	8,253
Yellowknife	5,632	5,638	5,744	5,341	5,184	4,800	4,695	4,267	4,206	4,072
Remaining NWT Communities	4,934	4,992	4,661	4,613	4,402	4,102	4,090	3,869	3,794	3,840
Small Local Communities	483	522	498	442	447	450	428	424	456	341
Rae Lakes	24	31	28	39	30	39	34	31	23	19
Lutselk'e	91	95	72	63	76	72	76	93	83	67
Rae Edzo	301	327	333	259	259	264	226	220	280	204
Wekweti	21	29	24	24	28	28	30	20	22	14
Wha Ti	46	40	41	57	54	47	62	60	48	37

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Medicare.

Notes: These numbers are estimates subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.

Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.

Numbers include physician diagnosed injuries and poisonings regardless of location (clinic, hospital or other location).

The numbers have been revised from those numbers presented in previous reports in order to reduce the number of duplicate diagnoses for the same injury or poisoning. However, even with such revisions, in some cases an individual may have been treated more than once for the same injury or poisoning.

Table 4 Physician Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings - Age Standardized Rate per 1,000 Population, 1996/1997 to 2003/2004								
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Northwest Territories	261	250	247	231	228	210	204	196
Yellowknife	311	289	292	272	269	238	229	217
Remaining NWT Communities	233	231	222	207	206	196	191	194
Small Local Communities	179	162	163	157	151	146	148	113

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Medicare and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Notes: These numbers are estimates subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.

Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.

Numbers include physician diagnosed injuries and poisonings regardless of location (clinic, hospital or other location).

Table 5 Nurse Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings, 2000/2001 to 2003/2004				
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Northwest Territories	3,354	3,538	4,280	3,866
Yellowknife	*	*	*	*
Remaining NWT Communities	2,687	2,681	3,192	2,905
Small Local Communities	667	857	1,088	961
Rae Lakes	66	77	80	67
Lutselk'e	118	94	152	153
Rae Edzo	300	498	653	562
Wekweti	16	17	26	28
Wha Ti	167	171	177	151

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Health Suite.

Notes: "" means data unavailable.*

These numbers are estimates subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.

A new community health information system was implemented as of April 1, 2000. Previous data are incomparable due to changes in data collection.

Numbers include nurse diagnosed injuries and poisonings at Health Centres and Public Health Units.

In some cases, an individual may have been treated more than once for the same injury or poisoning.

Potential Years Lifer Lost (PYLL)

Table 6 Potential Years of Life Lost (<75 Years), 1991 to 2001											
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001*
Northwest Territories	2,907	2,760	2,792	2,929	2,720	3,098	2,254	2,918	3,328	2,570	2,587
Yellowknife	838	983	563	1,040	805	751	754	737	965	797	387
Remaining NWT Communities	1,766	1,533	1,971	1,678	1,789	1,977	1,365	1,916	2,070	1,759	1,943
Small Local Communities	303	244	258	211	126	370	135	265	293	9	205

Source: *Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics.*
Note: *"*" The sum of the community types may not add to the Northwest Territories total because of deaths in the NWT that could not be attributed to a community.*

Table 7 Potential Years of Life Lost (<75 Years), Annual Percentage Change, 1992 to 2001										
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Northwest Territories	-5.1%	1.2%	4.9%	-7.1%	13.9%	-27.2%	29.5%	14.1%	-22.8%	0.7%
Yellowknife	17.3%	-42.7%	84.7%	-22.6%	-6.7%	0.4%	-2.3%	30.9%	-17.4%	-51.4%
Remaining NWT Communities	-13.2%	28.6%	-14.9%	6.6%	10.5%	-31.0%	40.4%	8.0%	-15.0%	10.5%
Small Local Communities	-19.5%	5.7%	-18.2%	-40.3%	193.7%	-63.5%	96.3%	10.6%	-96.9%	2177.8%

Source: *Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics.*

Suicides

Table 8 Suicides Rate per 10,000 Population, 1996 to 2001						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Northwest Territories	1.0	1.4	1.7	3.7	1.7	2.0
Yellowknife	-	-	1.1	2.3	1.1	-
Remaining NWT Communities	2.0	3.0	2.0	5.5	2.5	3.5
Small Local Communities	-	-	3.2	-	-	3.0

Source: *Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics.*
Notes: *Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.*
"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

Table 9 Number of Suicides, 1992 to 2001										
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Northwest Territories	2	9	4	4	4	6	7	15	7	8
Yellowknife	2	3	1	2	-	-	2	4	2	-
Remaining NWT Communities	-	5	2	2	4	6	4	11	5	7
Small Local Communities	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics.
Note: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

Table 10 Three Year Annual Average Number of Suicides, 1992/1994 to 1999/2001								
	1992/94	1993/95	1994/96	1995/97	1996/98	1997/99	1998/00	1999/01
Northwest Territories	5.0	5.7	4.0	4.7	5.7	9.3	9.7	10.0
Yellowknife	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.7	2.0
Remaining NWT Communities	2.3	3.0	2.7	4.0	4.7	7.0	6.7	7.7
Small Local Communities	0.7	0.7	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics.
Note: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

Communicable Diseases

Table 11 Sexually Transmitted Infections - Cases, 1991 to 2003

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	631	499	444	464	421	463	442	555	539	621	683	723	777
Yellowknife	169	109	112	88	87	109	122	152	142	152	118	135	169
Remaining NWT Communities	314	270	238	282	251	251	220	285	305	334	387	432	436
Small Local Communities	148	120	94	94	83	103	100	118	92	135	178	156	172
Rae Lakes	14	10	-	-	9	7	11	6	-	24	-	12	16
Lutselk'e	11	6	5	8	-	-	8	10	10	-	16	9	15
Rae Edzo	88	74	46	45	47	61	47	51	42	54	91	86	102
Wekweti	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	5	6
Wha Ti	35	30	38	32	23	28	34	51	37	39	55	44	33

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Communicable Disease Registry.

Notes: "-" means data, where cell values are less than five, have been suppressed.

These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.

Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.

Sexually Transmitted Infections include chlamydia and gonorrhea.

Table 12 Sexually Transmitted Infections - Rate per 1,000 Population, 1996 to 2003								
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	11	11	14	13	15	17	17	19
Yellowknife	6	7	9	8	9	7	7	9
Remaining NWT Communities	12	11	14	15	17	20	22	22
Small Local Communities	35	34	40	31	44	58	49	54
Rae Lakes	27	40	21	-	83	-	41	54
Lutselk'e	-	24	30	28	-	45	23	37
Rae Edzo	35	27	29	24	31	51	47	55
Wekweti	-	0	0	-	-	-	35	41
Wha Ti	65	78	113	79	81	112	89	67

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Communicable Disease Registry and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Notes: "-" means data, where cell values are less than five, have been suppressed.

These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.

Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.

Sexually Transmitted Infections include chlamydia and gonorrhea.

Table 13 Sexually Transmitted Infections - Cases - Ages 15 to 24, 1991 to 2003													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	424	324	304	313	283	271	260	341	335	382	454	476	505
Yellowknife	116	67	68	52	66	60	62	94	86	90	59	81	102
Remaining NWT Communities	208	174	154	193	168	147	141	183	186	207	274	292	281
Small Local Communities	100	83	82	68	49	64	57	64	63	85	121	103	122
Rae Lakes	6	7	-	8	-	-	6	-	-	15	-	5	8
Lutselk'e	5	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rae Edzo	65	48	38	33	33	35	28	28	32	36	62	62	71
Wekweti	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wha Ti	24	24	36	24	11	17	19	28	21	21	36	26	24

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Communicable Disease Registry.

Notes: "-" means data, where cell values are less than five, have been suppressed.

These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.

Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.

Sexually Transmitted Infections include chlamydia and gonorrhea.

Table 14 Sexually Transmitted Infections - Rate per 1,000 Population, Ages 15 to 24, 1996 to 2003								
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	42	41	55	54	61	72	74	76
Yellowknife	22	22	35	32	34	22	29	34
Remaining NWT Communities	48	48	63	62	68	90	96	93
Small Local Communities	112	104	118	114	154	216	173	209
Rae Lakes	-	130	-	-	288	-	102	186
Lutselk'e	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rae Edzo	103	88	92	105	117	197	188	210
Wekweti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wha Ti	177	188	267	196	196	346	224	231

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Communicable Disease Registry and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Notes: "-" means data, where cell values are less than five, have been suppressed.
These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
Sexually Transmitted Infections include chlamydia and gonorrhea.

Table 15 Tuberculosis - Cases, 1991 to 2003													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	13	11	16	38	32	24	20	7	16	10	8	4	12
Yellowknife	5	0	0	-	-	-	10	-	0	-	-	-	-
Remaining NWT Communities	5	7	7	6	10	8	3	1	5	2	3	1	5
Small Local Communities	3	4	9	28	19	12	7	5	11	4	3	1	4
Rae Lakes	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
Lutselk'e	0	-	0	-	14	8	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Rae Edzo	-	-	-	18	5	-	-	-	8	-	-	0	-
Wekweti	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wha Ti	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, TB Registry.

Notes: "-" means data, where cell values are less than five, have been suppressed.
These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.

Family Impacts

Complaints of Family Violence

Table 16 NWT Report Spousal Assault Cases, 1995 to 2004

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	451	443	402	461	486	425	377	333	360	322
Male Offenders	396	390	355	411	435	375	338	286	304	270
Female Offenders	55	53	47	50	51	50	39	47	56	52

Source: RCMP–UCR Statistics System.

Table 17 NWT Report Spousal Assault Cases, 1995 to 2004

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	451	443	402	461	486	425	377	333	360	322
Yellowknife	93	81	67	94	123	96	110	88	86	59
Remaining NWT Communities	305	308	296	318	319	293	230	186	233	235
Small Local Communities	53	54	39	49	44	36	37	59	41	28
Lutselk'e	14	6	9	13	5	1	8	2	5	4
Rae Edzo	39	48	30	36	36	35	29	52	32	19
Wha Ti	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	5	4	5

Source: RCMP–UCR Statistics System.
Note: "" Wha Ti policed through Rae Edzo Detachment, no specific community data available.*

Teen Births

Table 18 Births to Females 19 Years or Younger, 1992 to 2002											
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Canada	24,248	23,693	23,980	23,657	21,824	19,920	19,913	18,982	17,503	16,572	15,533
Northwest Territories	107	96	101	106	96	86	82	83	84	70	72
Yellowknife	24	16	24	20	21	21	20	22	27	14	19
Remaining NWT Communities	62	64	58	63	60	45	47	46	43	38	45
Small Local Communities	21	16	19	23	15	20	15	15	14	18	8
Detah	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
Rae Lakes	-	-	1	4	4	3	-	2	-	1	-
Lutselk'e	2	1	3	2	-	-	-	1	2	4	-
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	16	15	13	14	10	11	12	8	8	6	5
Wekweti	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	-
Wha Ti	3	-	2	2	1	6	2	2	3	3	2

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.
".." means data is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 19 Three Year Average Birth Rate per 1,000 Females Between the Ages 15 and 19, 1996/1998 to 2000/2002					
	1996/98	1997/99	1998/00	1999/01	2000/02
Northwest Territories	57.7	56.0	56.5	53.2	50.1
Yellowknife	32.1	33.6	38.3	35.2	33.6
Remaining NWT Communities	68.8	62.9	61.4	55.6	53.8
Small Local Communities	115.9	123.0	113.7	126.9	107.8
Detah	33.3	33.3	33.3	83.3	125.0
Rae Lakes	154.8	145.5	74.1	129.6	55.6
Lutselk'e	-	47.6	108.2	197.1	149.5
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	134.6	136.0	130.0	103.0	86.8
Wekweti	-	60.6	90.9	186.1	125.5
Wha Ti	160.4	177.9	129.3	197.6	210.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics.

Notes: Average Rates before 1998 are not calculated, since annual population is not available.
"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.
".." means data is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Lone Parent Families

Table 20 Percentage of Single Parent Families, NWT, 1991, 1996 and 2001			
	1991	1996	2001
Canada	13.0%	14.5%	15.7%
Northwest Territories	15.5%	16.4%	21.0%
Yellowknife	12.2%	13.6%	15.8%
Remaining NWT Communities	17.7%	18.5%	24.7%
Small Local Communities	20.4%	20.0%	30.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census.

Table 21 Percent of Children of Lone Parents living in Low Income Families, 1997 to 2002						
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Canada	53.9%	52.2%	51.5%	50.2%	49.9%	51.2%
Northwest Territories	51.1%	47.6%	47.2%	46.5%	44.0%	48.9%
Yellowknife	43.5%	38.4%	40.8%	39.2%	33.9%	39.7%
Remaining NWT Communities	55.1%	50.8%	49.3%	52.4%	48.6%	52.4%
Small Local Communities	54.8%	59.0%	56.1%	38.6%	48.9%	57.1%
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	-	-	-	-	66.7%	66.7%
Lutselk'e	-	50.0%	60.0%	-	28.6%	37.5%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	63.6%	64.0%	55.6%	46.7%	50.0%	63.3%
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	60.0%	66.7%	71.4%	50.0%	57.1%	50.0%

Source: Statistics Canada.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.
"-" means data is 0 of has been suppressed.
Low income is based on after tax income.

Children Receiving Services

Table 22 Children Receiving Services, 1993/1994 to 2003/2004

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Northwest Territories	422	540	584	574	554	632	*	808	916	930	936
Yellowknife	145	186	183	198	211	202	282	289	295	306	273
Remaining NWT Communities	243	267	325	329	282	369	*	447	514	545	555
Small Local Communities	34	87	76	47	61	61	50	72	107	79	108
Rae Lakes	-	-	6	-	-	7	8	0	-	-	-
Lutselk'e	-	11	6	-	-	-	-	8	-	6	7
Rae Edzo	23	59	50	27	35	34	23	55	93	65	98
Wekweti	5	-	7	8	7	-	-	0	0	-	0
Wha Ti	-	10	7	5	12	13	13	9	10	7	-

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Administrative Records and Child and Family Information System (CFIS).

Notes: "-" means data, where cell values are less than five, have been suppressed.
"" means data unavailable.*
These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Data unavailable for the Northwest Territories total or the Remaining NWT Communities in 1999/2000.
Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.

Numbers may have increased since the late 1990s due to the impact of the new Children and Family Services Act (in force October 1998). The new Act created a plan of care agreement as a new way to provide services to children. Under the plan of care agreement, children could still be living in their parents' home but receiving services from the Department of Health and Social Services. An equivalent category to 'a plan of care agreement' did not exist under the previous Act. Since the new Act came into force, parents have been more inclined to seek services for their children, or family, now that they do not have to automatically give up parental rights.
The vast majority of the increase in children receiving services has been from children who are living at home. And, of these children receiving services in their homes, almost 90% originated through voluntary agreements as opposed to court order.

Table 23 Children Receiving Services - Rate per 1,000 Population (Age 0 to 18), 2000/2001 to 2003/2004				
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Northwest Territories	60	68	69	70
Yellowknife	53	54	55	48
Remaining NWT Communities	65	76	83	86
Small Local Communities	60	90	65	89

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Child and Family Information System (CFIS) and NWT Bureau of Statistics.
Notes: "" means data unavailable.
These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.

Table 24 Child Welfare Investigations, 2000/2001 to 2003/2004				
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Northwest Territories	1,684	1,555	1,808	2,151
Yellowknife	453	528	687	817
Remaining NWT Communities	1,089	836	981	1,117
Small Local Communities	142	191	140	217

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Child and Family Information System (CFIS).
Notes: These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
Investigation counts are based on the child welfare worker's community of employment. Thus, community-specific figures are not available for the smaller communities.

Table 25 Child Welfare Investigations, Rate per 1,000 Population (Age 0 to 18), 2000/2001 to 2003/2004				
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Northwest Territories	125	116	135	162
Yellowknife	84	96	123	144
Remaining NWT Communities	158	124	149	174
Small Local Communities	119	161	116	178

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Child and Family Information System (CFIS) and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Notes: These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.

Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.

Investigation counts are based on the child welfare worker's community of employment. Thus, community-specific figures are not available for the smaller communities.

Women and Children in Shelters

Table 26 Number of Women and Children Admitted to Shelters, 1999/2000 to 2003/2004					
	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Northwest Territories	630	621	616	810	619
Women	296	257	295	398	287
Children	334	364	321	413	332
Remaining NWT Communities					
Women	n/a	n/a	197	300	191
Total Small Local Communities					
Women	n/a	n/a	35	17	10
Yellowknife					
Women	n/a	n/a	63	81	86

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Family Violence Shelter Reports.

Notes: These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.

n/a = not available.

Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.

Yellowknife includes Lutselk'e and Fort Resolution for 2003/2004.

Small Communities only include Rae Lakes, Rae Edzo, Wekweti and Wha Ti.

Data for Tuktoyaktuk were unavailable for 2002/2003 and 2003/2004, and have been estimated based on an average of the previous three years.

NWT and Remaining NWT Communities data are based on shelter location, not community of residence. Some admissions may be from non-NWT residents.

NWT residents seen in non-NWT shelters are not included in the above statistics.

Table 27 Number of Bed Days in Shelters, 1999/2000 to 2003/2004					
	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Northwest Territories	7,159	8,343	8,747	7,113	6,908

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Family Violence Shelter Reports.

Notes: These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
n/a = not available.
Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
Yellowknife includes Lutselk'e and Fort Resolution for 2003/2004.
Small Communities only include Rae Lakes, Rae Edzo, Wekweti and Wha Ti.
Data for Tuktoyaktuk were unavailable for 2002/2003 and 2003/2004, and have been estimated based on an average of the previous three years.
NWT and Remaining NWT Communities data are based on shelter and not community of residence. Some admissions may be from non-NWT residents.
NWT residents seen in non-NWT shelters are not included in the above statistics.

Housing

Households with 6 or more Persons

Table 28 Percentage of Households with 6 or More Persons, 1981 to 2004							
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2000	2001	2004
Canada	5.5%	3.9%	3.2%	3.3%	..	3.1%	..
Northwest Territories	13.9%	11.5%	9.8%	8.6%	7.8%	7.2%	7.0%
Yellowknife	5.7%	4.9%	5.4%	5.1%	3.8%	4.2%	4.0%
Remaining NWT Communities	16.7%	13.4%	10.9%	10.1%	9.0%	7.9%	7.6%
Small Local Communities	47.9%	44.8%	38.4%	25.6%	27.5%	24.5%	21.4%
Detah	33.3%	33.3%	28.6%	-	19.0%	20.0%	15.6%
Rae Lakes	57.1%	42.9%	50.0%	36.4%	34.3%	28.6%	21.1%
Lutselk'e	44.4%	30.0%	28.6%	17.6%	21.6%	21.4%	10.4%
Ndilo	..	..	20.0%	23.1%	17.7%	..	21.7%
Rae Edzo	48.9%	46.0%	34.9%	31.1%	29.7%	24.4%	23.8%
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	16.7%	-	27.8%
Wha Ti	57.1%	50.0%	61.5%	29.4%	36.7%	35.0%	24.2%

Source: NWT Housing Needs Survey; NWT Community Survey; Statistics Canada, Census.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.
".." means data is not available.

Households in Core Need

Table 29 Percentage of Households in Core Need, 1996 to 2004			
	1996	2000	2004
Northwest Territories	19.7%	20.3%	16.3%
Yellowknife	4.7%	11.1%	9.1%
Remaining NWT Communities	29.0%	25.1%	20.0%
Small Local Communities	60.5%	51.9%	36.3%
Detah	46.6%	20.6%	23.4%
Rae Lakes	83.1%	62.9%	25.0%
Lutselk'e	44.0%	48.5%	46.4%
Ndilo	42.0%	43.0%	40.2%
Rae Edzo	56.1%	51.4%	37.4%
Wekweti	86.2%	69.4%	25.0%
Wha Ti	81.2%	64.3%	36.3%

Source: NWT Housing Needs Survey; NWT Community Survey.
Note: ".." means data is not available.

Households Owned

Table 30 Percent of Households Owned, 1991 to 2004				
	1991	1996	2001	2004
Canada	62.6%	63.6%	63.6%	..
Northwest Territories	41.5%	48.8%	53.2%	52.7%
Yellowknife	41.7%	50.3%	53.6%	56.1%
Remaining NWT Communities	40.2%	47.0%	51.8%	49.3%
Small Local Communities	52.3%	54.0%	58.5%	54.2%
Detah	57.1%	45.5%	60.0%	48.4%
Rae Lakes	80.0%	81.8%	78.6%	61.8%
Lutselk'e	42.9%	58.8%	53.8%	56.0%
Ndilo	..	..	..	60.4%
Rae Edzo	39.7%	47.3%	55.1%	46.9%
Wekweti	100.0%	57.1%	57.1%	69.4%
Wha Ti	84.6%	64.7%	60.0%	69.4%

Source: NWT Community Survey; Census.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.
"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

Crime

Total Police-Reported Crimes

Table 31 Number of Police-Reported Crimes, 1990 to 2003

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	12,310	13,151	13,083	12,056	11,124	10,618	10,251	10,606	11,019	10,877	12,274	13,360	14,680	1,666
Yellowknife	3,363	3,715	3,969	3,522	3,072	3,172	3,275	3,052	3,087	3,229	5,049	5,276	4,884	5,633
Remaining NWT Communities	7,998	7,675	7,298	7,131	6,947	6,543	6,262	6,662	6,689	6,474	6,108	6,681	8,319	9,688
Small Local Communities	946	1,761	1,816	1,403	1,105	903	714	940	1,292	1,174	1,117	1,403	1,477	1,345
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	78	170	177	174	97	120	105	110	153	101	99	119	157	109
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	871	1,591	1,639	1,229	1,008	783	609	830	1,139	947	927	1,201	1,199	1,055
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	91	83	121	181

Source *RCMP UCR Statistics System.*

Notes: *"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.*

".." means data is not available.

Caution should be used with individual community data, since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a community.

Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 32 Number of Total Police-Reported Crimes per 1,000 Population, 1996 to 2003								
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	245.5	254.7	270.0	267.6	303.1	327.3	354.3	398.0
Yellowknife	179.4	166.7	174.7	184.7	289.9	297.1	268.5	301.7
Remaining NWT Communities	307.5	329.8	334.9	324.2	307.8	337.7	418.7	490.0
Small Local Communities	228.5	300.6	407.4	366.5	344.4	427.6	437.9	392.2
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	322.1	336.4	456.7	286.9	278.9	331.5	396.5	267.8
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	345.6	472.4	647.2	538.1	523.7	671.3	655.9	565.1
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	-	-	-	269.8	188.4	168.7	244.0	367.1

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

".." means data is not available.

Caution should be used with individual community data, since the establishment of a detachment in a community can influence information.

Rates before 1996 are not calculated, as annual population is not available.

Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 33 Number of Total Police-Reported Crimes per 1,000 Population, Percentage Change of Rate, 1997 to 2003							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	3.7%	6.0%	-0.9%	13.3%	8.0%	8.3%	12.3%
Yellowknife	-7.1%	4.8%	5.7%	57.0%	2.5%	-9.6%	12.4%
Remaining NWT Communities	7.2%	1.6%	-3.2%	-5.0%	9.7%	24.0%	17.0%
Small Local Communities	31.6%	35.5%	-10.0%	-6.0%	24.1%	2.4%	-10.4%
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	4.4%	35.8%	-37.2%	-2.8%	18.9%	19.6%	-32.4%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	36.7%	37.0%	-16.9%	-2.7%	28.2%	-2.3%	-13.8%
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	..	..	..	-30.2%	-10.5%	44.6%	50.5%

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

".." means data is not available.

Caution should be used with individual community data, since the establishment of a new detachment can influence data.

Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Violent Crimes

Table 34 Number of Police-Reported Crimes, Crimes of Violence, 1990 to 2003														
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	2,031	2,151	2,177	2,083	1,964	1,936	1,914	2,238	2,076	2,042	1,984	2,000	2,375	2,844
Yellowknife	394	419	511	478	460	488	531	589	489	571	568	583	576	819
Remaining NWT Communities	1,464	1,412	1,390	1,328	1,276	1,246	1,225	1,450	1,382	1,308	1,248	1,208	1,535	1,824
Small Local Communities	173	320	276	277	228	202	158	200	205	163	168	209	264	201
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	13	44	50	40	20	37	24	23	40	19	19	43	35	26
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	160	276	226	237	208	165	134	177	165	123	132	146	207	149
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	17	20	22	26

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

".." means data is not available.

Caution should be used with individual community data, since the establishment of a detachment in a community can influence information.

Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 35 Number of Police-Reported Crimes per 1,000 Population, Crimes of Violence, 1996 to 2003								
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	45.8	53.8	50.9	50.2	49.0	49.0	57.3	67.9
Yellowknife	29.1	32.2	27.7	32.7	32.6	32.8	31.7	43.9
Remaining NWT Communities	60.2	71.8	69.2	65.5	62.9	61.1	77.3	92.3
Small Local Communities	50.6	64.0	64.6	50.9	51.8	63.7	78.3	58.6
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	73.6	70.3	119.4	54.0	53.5	119.8	88.4	63.9
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	76.0	100.7	93.8	69.9	74.6	81.6	113.2	79.8
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	-	-	-	45.0	35.2	40.7	44.4	52.7

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

".." means data is not available.

Caution should be used with individual community data, since the establishment of a detachment in a community can influence information.

Rates before 1996 are not calculated, as annual population is not available.

Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 36 Number of Police-Reported Crimes per 1,000 Population, Percentage Change of Rate, Crimes of Violence, 1997 to 2003							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	17.2%	-5.4%	-1.2%	-2.5%	0.0%	17.0%	18.5%
Yellowknife	10.6%	-14.0%	18.0%	-0.1%	0.7%	-3.6%	38.5%
Remaining NWT Communities	19.3%	-3.6%	-5.3%	-4.0%	-2.9%	26.5%	19.4%
Small Local Communities	26.5%	1.1%	-21.3%	1.8%	23.0%	22.9%	-25.1%
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	-4.5%	69.8%	-54.8%	-0.8%	123.8%	-26.2%	-27.7%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	32.5%	-6.9%	-25.5%	6.7%	9.4%	38.8%	-29.5%
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	..	..	..	-21.7%	15.5%	9.1%	18.9%

Source: *RCMP UCR Statistics System.*

Notes: *"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.*

".." means data is not available.

Caution should be used with individual community data, since the establishment of a detachment in a community can influence information.

Rates before 1996 are not calculated, as annual population is not available.

Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Property Crimes

Table 37 Number of Police-Reported Crimes, Property Crimes, 1990 to 2003														
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	3,328	3,515	3,432	3,250	3,001	3,114	3,149	2,812	2,879	2,376	2,395	2,135	2,527	3,023
Yellowknife	1,316	1,362	1,259	1,209	1,190	1,128	1,182	1,000	1,025	849	920	721	878	1,171
Remaining NWT Communities	1,862	1,916	1,901	1,805	1,616	1,800	1,778	1,616	1,559	1,383	1,341	1,294	1,456	1,651
Small Local Communities	150	237	272	236	195	216	189	197	297	144	134	120	193	201
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	21	43	67	74	18	52	45	34	32	27	32	20	23	20
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	129	194	205	162	177	164	144	163	265	71	66	83	147	135
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	36	17	23	46

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

".." means data is not available.

Caution should be used with individual community data, since the establishment of a detachment in a community can influence information.

Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 38 Number of Police-Reported Crimes per 1,000 Population, Property Crimes, 1996 to 2003								
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	75.4	67.5	70.5	58.4	59.1	52.3	61.0	72.2
Yellowknife	64.7	54.6	58.0	48.6	52.8	40.6	48.3	62.7
Remaining NWT Communities	87.3	80.0	78.1	69.3	67.6	65.4	73.3	83.5
Small Local Communities	60.5	63.0	93.7	45.0	41.3	36.6	57.2	58.6
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	138.0	104.0	95.5	76.7	90.1	55.7	58.1	49.1
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	81.7	92.8	150.6	40.3	37.3	46.4	80.4	72.3
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	-	-	-	98.5	74.5	34.6	46.4	93.3

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

".." means data is not available.

Caution should be used with individual community data, since the establishment of a detachment in a community can influence information.

Rates before 1996 are not calculated, as annual population is not available.

Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 39 Number of Police-Reported Crimes per 1,000 Population, Percentage Change of Rate, Property Crimes, 1997 to 2003							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	-10.5%	4.4%	-17.1%	1.2%	-11.6%	16.6%	18.4%
Yellowknife	-15.6%	6.2%	-16.3%	8.8%	-23.1%	18.9%	29.9%
Remaining NWT Communities	-8.4%	-2.4%	-11.3%	-2.4%	-3.2%	12.0%	14.0%
Small Local Communities	4.2%	48.7%	-52.0%	-8.1%	-11.5%	56.4%	2.4%
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	-24.7%	-8.1%	-19.7%	17.5%	-38.2%	4.3%	-15.4%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	13.5%	62.3%	-73.2%	-7.6%	24.4%	73.3%	-10.1%
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	..	..	..	-24.3%	-53.6%	34.2%	101.2%

Source: *RCMP UCR Statistics System.*

Notes: *"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.*
".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data, since the establishment of a detachment in a community can influence information.
Rates before 1996 are not calculated, as annual population is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Federal Statutes

Table 40 Number of Police-Reported Crimes, Federal Statutes, 1990 to 2003														
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	602	394	427	375	468	339	492	398	280	477	415	432	655	599
Yellowknife	133	161	131	113	137	137	186	163	89	160	231	164	182	190
Remaining NWT Communities	450	195	281	248	324	185	279	252	183	277	156	236	422	358
Small Local Communities	19	38	15	14	7	17	27	26	30	40	28	32	51	51
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	2	7	5	4	4	4	4	5	9	4	3	2	7	5
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	17	31	10	10	3	13	23	21	21	23	18	25	36	30
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	7	5	8	16

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

".." means data is not available.

Caution should be used with individual community data, since the establishment of a detachment in a community can influence information.

Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 41 Number of Police-Reported Crimes per 1,000 Population, Federal Statutes, 1996 to 2003								
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	11.8	9.6	6.9	11.7	10.2	10.6	15.8	14.3
Yellowknife	10.2	8.9	5.0	9.2	13.3	9.2	10.0	10.2
Remaining NWT Communities	13.7	12.5	9.2	13.9	7.9	11.9	21.2	18.1
Small Local Communities	8.6	8.3	9.5	12.5	8.6	9.8	15.1	14.9
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	12.3	15.3	26.9	11.4	8.5	5.6	17.7	12.3
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	13.1	12.0	11.9	13.1	10.2	14.0	19.7	16.1
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	-	-	-	27.8	14.5	10.2	16.1	32.5

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

".." means data is not available.

Caution should be used with individual community, data since the establishment of a detachment in a community can influence data.

Rates before 1996 are not calculated, as annual population is not available.

Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 42 Number of Police-Reported Crimes per 1,000 Population, Percentage Change of Rate, Federal Statutes, 1997 to 2003							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	-18.9%	-28.2%	71.0%	-12.7%	3.3%	49.4%	-9.5%
Yellowknife	-12.6%	-43.4%	81.7%	44.9%	-30.4%	8.3%	1.7%
Remaining NWT Communities	-8.9%	-26.6%	51.4%	-43.3%	51.7%	78.0%	-14.7%
Small Local Communities	-3.8%	13.8%	32.0%	-30.9%	13.0%	55.0%	-1.6%
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	24.6%	75.7%	-57.7%	-25.6%	-34.1%	217.3%	-30.5%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	-8.4%	-0.2%	9.5%	-22.2%	37.4%	40.9%	-18.4%
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	..	..	..	-47.9%	-29.9%	58.7%	101.2%

Source: RCMP—UCR Statistics System.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.
".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data, since the establishment of a detachment in a community can influence information.
Rates before 1996 are not calculated, as annual population is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Other Crimes

Table 43 Number of Police-Reported Crimes, Criminal Code (Traffic), 1990 to 2003														
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	1,010	1,219	949	644	559	523	597	561	479	398	327	441	547	631
Yellowknife	372	473	307	116	95	159	188	145	134	92	85	150	174	198
Remaining NWT Communities	525	584	483	417	382	304	376	373	312	255	196	244	338	370
Small Local Communities	113	162	159	111	82	60	33	43	33	51	46	47	35	63
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	7	4	5	5	2	6	2	-	2	4	1	1	9	4
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	106	158	154	106	80	54	31	43	31	45	45	43	23	50
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	9

Source: RCMP—UCR Statistics System.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.
".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data, since the establishment of a new detachment can influence information.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 44 Number of Police-Reported Crimes per 1,000 Population, Criminal Code (Traffic), 1996 to 2003								
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	14.3	13.5	11.7	9.8	8.1	10.8	13.2	15.1
Yellowknife	10.3	7.9	7.6	5.3	4.9	8.4	9.6	10.6
Remaining NWT Communities	18.5	18.5	15.6	12.8	9.9	12.3	17.0	18.7
Small Local Communities	10.6	13.8	10.4	15.9	14.2	14.3	10.4	18.4
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	6.1	-	6.0	11.4	2.8	2.8	22.7	9.8
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	17.6	24.5	17.6	25.6	25.4	24.0	12.6	26.8
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	-	-	-	4.3	-	6.1	6.0	18.3

Source: RCMP—UCR Statistics System.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

".." means data is not available.

Caution should be used with individual community data, since the establishment of a detachment in a community can influence information.

Rates before 1996 are not calculated, as annual population is not available.

Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 45 Number of Police-Reported Crimes per 1,000 Population, Percentage Change of Rate, Criminal Code (Traffic), 1997 to 2003							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	-5.8%	-12.9%	-16.6%	-17.5%	33.8%	22.2%	14.1%
Yellowknife	-23.1%	-4.3%	-30.6%	-7.2%	73.1%	13.2%	10.9%
Remaining NWT Communities	0.0%	-15.4%	-18.2%	-22.6%	24.9%	37.9%	10.0%
Small Local Communities	30.2%	-24.3%	53.0%	-10.9%	1.0%	-27.6%	77.1%
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	-100.0%	..	90.3%	-75.2%	-1.1%	715.9%	-56.8%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	39.1%	-28.0%	45.2%	-0.6%	-5.5%	-47.7%	112.9%
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	..	..	..	..	..	-0.8%	201.8%

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

".." means data is not available.

Caution should be used with individual community data, since the establishment of a new detachment can influence data.

Rates before 1996 are not calculated, as annual population is not available.

Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 46 Number of Police-Reported Crimes, Criminal Code (Other), 1990 to 2003														
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	5,339	5,872	6,098	5,704	5,132	4,676	4,099	4,597	5,305	5,584	7,153	8,352	8,576	9,569
Yellowknife	1,148	1,300	1,761	1,606	1,190	1,260	1,188	1,155	1,350	1,557	3,245	3,658	3,074	3255
Remaining NWT Communities	3,697	3,568	3,243	3,333	3,349	3,008	2,604	2,971	3,253	3,251	3,167	3,699	4,568	5,485
Small Local Communities	494	1,004	1,094	765	593	408	307	474	727	776	741	995	934	829
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	35	72	50	51	53	21	30	48	70	47	44	53	83	54
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	459	932	1,044	714	540	387	277	426	657	685	666	904	786	691
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	31	38	65	84

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

".." means data is not available.

Caution should be used with individual community data, since the establishment of a detachment in a community can influence information.

Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 47 Number of Police-Reported Crimes per 1,000 Population, Criminal Code (Other), 1996 to 2003								
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	98.2	110.4	130.0	137.4	176.6	204.6	207.0	228.5
Yellowknife	65.1	63.1	76.4	89.1	186.3	206.0	169.0	174.3
Remaining NWT Communities	127.9	147.1	162.9	162.8	159.6	187.0	229.9	277.4
Small Local Communities	98.2	151.6	229.3	242.3	228.5	303.3	276.9	241.8
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	92.0	146.8	209.0	133.5	123.9	147.6	209.6	132.7
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	157.2	242.5	373.3	389.2	376.3	505.3	430.0	370.1
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	-	-	-	94.2	64.2	77.2	131.0	170.4

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.
".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data, since the establishment of a detachment in a community can influence data.
Rates before 1996 are not calculated, as annual population is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 48 Number of Police-Reported Crimes per 1,000 Population, Percentage Change of Rate, Criminal Code (Other), 1997 to 2003							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	12.5%	17.7%	5.7%	28.6%	15.8%	1.2%	10.4%
Yellowknife	-3.0%	21.1%	16.6%	109.2%	10.5%	-18.0%	3.2%
Remaining NWT Communities	15.0%	10.7%	0.0%	-2.0%	17.1%	23.0%	20.7%
Small Local Communities	54.3%	51.2%	5.7%	-5.7%	32.7%	-8.7%	-12.7%
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutselk'e	59.5%	42.4%	-36.1%	-7.2%	19.1%	42.0%	-36.7%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	54.2%	54.0%	4.3%	-3.3%	34.3%	-14.9%	-13.9%
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	..	..	..	-31.9%	20.3%	69.7%	30.0%

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.
".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data, since the establishment of a new detachment can influence data.
Rates before 1996 are not calculated, as annual population is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 49 Total Youth Charged, 1986 to 2003

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	687	626	555	738	590	458	520	600	480	417	528	519	520	563	460	652	602	645
Yellowknife	157	69	65	129	114	90	84	116	93	104	100	104	104	128	116	105	126	130
Remaining NWT Communities	424	497	476	541	423	317	395	455	316	296	395	323	399	422	334	532	444	432
Small Local Communities	106	60	14	68	53	51	41	29	71	17	33	92	17	13	10	15	32	83

Source: *Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.*
Prepared by: *NWT Bureau of Statistics.*

Table 50 Youth Charged, Rate per 1,000 Population, 1996 to 2003

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	132	129	131	140	114	161	146	152
Yellowknife	60	62	64	80	74	65	75	75
Remaining NWT Communities	194	157	193	199	154	250	208	199
Small Local Communities	113	325	61	44	33	50	104	249

Source: *Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.*
Prepared by: *NWT Bureau of Statistics.*

Table 51 Youth Males Charged, 1986 to 2003

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	596	534	491	646	486	378	428	520	407	334	398	390	383	447	333	473	440	442
Yellowknife	143	63	53	113	103	68	69	106	76	79	68	88	80	96	87	75	95	77
Remaining NWT Communities	352	415	427	466	332	264	320	386	260	240	300	217	294	338	236	386	315	287
Small Local Communities	101	56	11	67	51	46	39	28	71	15	30	85	9	13	10	12	30	78

Source: *Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.*
Prepared by: *NWT Bureau of Statistics.*

Table 52 Youth Females Charged, 1986 to 2003																		
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	91	92	64	92	104	80	92	80	73	83	130	129	137	116	127	179	162	203
Yellowknife	14	6	12	16	11	22	15	10	17	25	32	16	24	32	29	30	31	53
Remaining NWT Communities	72	82	49	75	91	53	75	69	56	56	95	106	105	84	98	146	129	145
Small Local Communities	5	4	3	1	2	5	2	1	-	2	3	7	8	-	-	3	2	5

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Prepared by: NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Non-Traditional Economy Indicators

Income

Average Income

Table 53 Average Income, by Community Type, 1991 to 2002

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Canada	..	..	..	25,066	25,783	26,271	26,969	26,969	27,890	30,594	31,692	32,306
Northwest Territories	32,008	32,882	32,671	33,788	33,989	33,693	33,666	34,378	35,650	36,220	39,186	42,047
Yellowknife	39,634	40,132	39,705	40,981	41,110	40,700	41,005	41,825	42,455	42,993	45,975	50,038
Remaining NWT Communities	26,375	27,612	27,428	28,481	28,605	28,191	28,072	28,958	30,682	31,115	33,972	35,789
Small Local Communities	14,928	16,472	17,149	19,204	19,095	18,791	19,623	19,550	21,970	22,823	26,076	27,791
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	10,969	13,475	16,208	16,621	16,743	16,529	17,853	17,713	21,888	22,475	25,576	25,976
Lutselk'e	15,633	18,123	19,025	21,035	17,835	17,627	20,039	18,547	21,053	22,139	25,286	28,614
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	16,199	17,436	17,758	19,587	19,446	19,341	20,147	20,188	22,445	23,802	27,431	28,647
Wekweti	11,225	10,171	13,186	16,729	16,671	19,186	18,888	18,757	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	12,989	15,600	15,130	17,127	19,795	18,673	18,255	18,800	20,876	19,781	21,839	24,975

Source: *Statistics Canada.*

Notes: *Income on "All Returns" shows income from all residents filing a tax return, regardless of level of income.*
Changes to the system of tax credits introduced in the early 1990s impacted the number of tax filers and therefore, Average Income.
".." means data is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 54 Average Income, by Community Type, Percent Change, 1992 to 2002											
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Canada	..	..	..	2.9%	1.9%	2.7%	0.0%	3.4%	9.7%	3.6%	1.9%
Northwest Territories	2.7%	-0.6%	3.4%	0.6%	-0.9%	-0.1%	2.1%	3.7%	1.6%	8.2%	7.3%
Yellowknife	1.3%	-1.1%	3.2%	0.3%	-1.0%	0.7%	2.0%	1.5%	1.3%	6.9%	8.8%
Remaining NWT Communities	4.7%	-0.7%	3.8%	0.4%	-1.4%	-0.4%	3.2%	6.0%	1.4%	9.2%	5.3%
Small Local Communities	10.3%	4.1%	12.0%	-0.6%	-1.6%	4.4%	-0.4%	12.4%	3.9%	14.3%	6.6%
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	22.8%	20.3%	2.5%	0.7%	-1.3%	8.0%	-0.8%	23.6%	2.7%	13.8%	1.6%
Lutselk'e	15.9%	5.0%	10.6%	-15.2%	-1.2%	13.7%	-7.4%	13.5%	5.2%	14.2%	13.2%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	7.6%	1.8%	10.3%	-0.7%	-0.5%	4.2%	0.2%	11.2%	6.0%	15.2%	4.4%
Wekweti	-9.4%	29.6%	26.9%	-0.3%	15.1%	-1.6%	-0.7%	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	20.1%	-3.0%	13.2%	15.6%	-5.7%	-2.2%	3.0%	11.0%	-5.2%	10.4%	14.4%

Source: *Statistics Canada.*

Notes: *Income on "All Returns" shows income from all residents filing a tax return, regardless of level of income.*
Changes to the system of tax credits introduced in the early 1990s impacted the number of tax filers and therefore, Average Income.
".." means data is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 55 Total Employment Income, by Community ($000), 1995 to 2002								
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Canada	382,203,010	393,571,067	417,534,623	439,324,667	467,452,145	505,502,202	538,251,346	550,562,134
Northwest Territories	727,532	704,331	713,328	724,431	772,452	805,159	935,854	1,016,653
Yellowknife	433,588	432,870	427,312	425,178	447,592	469,148	539,962	594,484
Remaining NWT Communities	274,981	252,770	264,996	276,899	298,836	308,453	359,859	383,530
Small Local Communities	18,963	18,691	21,020	22,354	26,024	27,558	36,033	38,639
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	1,486	1,352	1,756	1,797	2,561	2,688	3,363	3,422
Lutselk'e	2,078	1,814	2,641	2,552	3,099	3,061	4,074	4,993
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	12,573	12,861	13,915	14,966	16,518	18,201	23,885	24,654
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	2,826	2,664	2,708	3,039	3,846	3,608	4,711	5,570

Source: Statistics Canada.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 56 Average Family Income, 1994 to 2002									
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Canada	51,879	53,527	54,705	56,766	59,204	61,068	64,618	68,250	69,683
Northwest Territories	64,985	66,150	65,506	66,367	68,948	70,463	71,864	80,225	87,143
Yellowknife	82,541	83,830	81,952	83,078	86,445	86,737	88,295	97,377	106,953
Remaining NWT Communities	52,769	..	53,244	53,913	56,387	58,860	59,779	67,672	72,554
Small Local Communities	36,173	..	36,295	37,797	37,788	41,849	43,126	52,132	55,926
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	36,820	..	32,767	42,040	35,033	40,443	42,457	55,743	55,571
Lutselk'e	32,700	29,388	29,729	34,425	30,167	37,067	41,863	44,650	53,300
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	36,939	36,616	37,113	37,820	40,252	42,700	43,219	54,871	57,139
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	35,667	37,956	40,122	38,333	35,950	43,480	44,109	45,427	53,464

Source: Statistics Canada.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.

Proportion of High Income Earners

Table 57 Percentage of Taxfilers with More then $50,000 Income, 1995 to 2002								
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Canada	11.5	12.0	12.7	13.4	14.2	15.8	16.8	17.7
Northwest Territories	25.9	25.6	25.6	25.3	28.1	28.2	31.4	34.4
Yellowknife	34.4	34.2	34.1	33.3	36.1	36.2	39.3	43.1
Remaining NWT Communities	19.9	19.2	19.2	19.7	22.4	22.2	25.4	27.4
Small Local Communities	7.0	6.9	8.7	8.3	11.5	11.9	16.9	20.1
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.8	17.6
Lutselk'e	-	-	11.1	-	10.5	11.1	14.3	18.2
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	8.9	8.5	9.6	11.0	13.4	14.1	18.9	21.5
Wekweti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wha Ti	9.5	9.1	9.1	8.7	12.0	11.5	14.3	17.9

Source: *Statistics Canada.*
Notes: *"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.*
".." means data is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Employment

Employment Rate

Table 58 Employment Rate, 1989 to 2004							
	1989	1991	1994	1996	1999	2001	2004
Canada	62.1	59.7	58.4	58.5	60.6	61.2	..
Northwest Territories	65.0	69.3	65.7	68.2	67.5	69.8	67.8
Yellowknife	83.3	82.9	81.5	80.0	79.5	80.8	79.7
Remaining NWT Communities	56.4	61.7	56.2	61.4	61.5	62.8	60.6
Small Local Communities	26.7	38.6	32.0	38.2	34.6	45.6	39.4
Detah	20.8	40.0	33.8	45.8	48.0	50.0	38.0
Rae Lakes	12.7	43.8	33.3	33.3	31.2	41.7	38.3
Lutselk'e	27.2	43.2	42.6	45.2	47.5	51.4	54.1
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	30.7	35.9	30.3	34.1	29.5	43.8	34.9
Wekweti	20.5	50.0	26.1	44.4	42.3	52.6	49.5
Wha Ti	22.8	38.3	30.3	46.4	36.8	48.3	41.2

Source: Census (1991, 1996, 2001); NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999) NWT Community Survey (2004).

Notes: Comparisons between the labour force survey completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS is completed during the January-March period. The Census in 1991, 1996 and 2001 was done in May and June. Therefore, Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

".." means data is not available.

Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 59 Percent of Population 15 & Older Who worked 6 or More Months, 1988 to 2003						
	1988	1993	1995	1998	2000	2003
Canada	..	..	53.2%	..	57.0%	..
Northwest Territories	58.5%	56.7%	59.4%	57.3%	61.1%	61.9%
Yellowknife	77.0%	73.0%	72.5%	68.1%	73.6%	74.9%
Remaining NWT Communities	49.8%	46.7%	51.2%	51.8%	53.0%	53.7%
Small Local Communities	19.2%	22.3%	29.1%	26.9%	34.0%	34.4%
Detah	17.8%	19.6%	32.0%	42.1%	37.5%	27.3%
Rae Lakes	8.2%	18.4%	21.9%	23.8%	31.4%	29.2%
Lutselk'e	14.9%	21.1%	31.7%	27.0%	37.1%	34.0%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	22.8%	23.1%	28.0%	24.6%	33.5%	33.6%
Wekweti	14.1%	26.1%	29.4%	34.2%	42.1%	39.4%
Wha Ti	17.0%	23.0%	33.9%	27.1%	31.0%	41.7%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey; NWT Community Survey; Census.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.

Unemployment Rate

Table 60 Unemployment Rate, 1989 to 2004							
	1989	1991	1994	1996	1999	2001	2004
Canada	7.5	10.3	10.4	9.6	7.6	7.2	..
Northwest Territories	13.2	11.3	14.8	11.7	13.7	9.5	10.4
Yellowknife	4.4	5.1	6.8	6.4	7.9	5.0	5.0
Remaining NWT Communities	18.6	15.4	21.4	15.8	17.0	13.4	14.2
Small Local Communities	45.0	32.8	38.2	29.2	39.7	20.2	28.8
Detah	50.0	36.4	29.6	21.4	24.7	20.0	33.7
Rae Lakes	56.4	22.2	10.8	38.9	42.7	22.2	38.9
Lutselk'e	39.1	26.1	31.7	13.0	28.4	21.7	14.6
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	42.4	35.2	41.7	32.4	46.5	19.1	30.1
Wekweti	52.9	22.2	17.2	27.3	35.6	18.2	27.0
Wha Ti	53.0	37.9	50.0	28.6	32.9	28.9	30.7

Source: Census (1991, 1996, 2001); NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999) NWT Community Survey (2004).

Notes: Comparisons between the labour force survey completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS is completed during the January-March period. The Census in 1991, 1996 and 2001 was done in May and June. Therefore, Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

".." means data is not available.

Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Participation Rate

Table 61 Participation Rate, 1989 to 2004							
	1989	1991	1994	1996	1999	2001	2004
Canada	67.2	66.5	65.2	64.7	65.6	66	..
Northwest Territories	74.9	78.2	77.2	77.2	78.3	77.1	75.6
Yellowknife	87.1	87.3	87.5	85.4	86.2	85.0	84.0
Remaining NWT Communities	69.3	73.0	71.4	72.8	74.1	72.5	70.7
Small Local Communities	48.5	57.1	51.8	54.0	57.4	56.8	55.4
Detah	41.6	55.0	48.0	58.3	63.8	62.5	57.3
Rae Lakes	29.1	56.3	37.4	54.5	54.5	50.0	62.7
Lutselk'e	44.6	62.2	62.3	54.8	66.4	65.7	63.4
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	53.3	55.4	52.0	50.5	55.1	54.2	50.0
Wekweti	43.6	56.3	31.5	61.1	65.8	57.9	67.9
Wha Ti	48.5	61.7	60.5	62.5	54.8	65.5	59.4

Source: Census (1991, 1996, 2001); NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999) NWT Community Survey (2004).

Notes: Comparisons between the labour force survey completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS is completed during the January-March period. The Census in 1991, 1996 and 2001 was done in May and June. Therefore, Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

".." means data is not available.

Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Income Security

Income Assistance Cases

Table 62 Average Monthly Income Assistance Cases by Community Type, 1995 to 2003									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	1,898	1,823	1,764	1,776	1,786	1,502	1,202	1,118	1,112
Yellowknife	378	352	319	338	399	326	263	263	259
Remaining NWT Communities	1,104	1,083	1,135	1,148	1,100	888	719	623	647
Small Local Communities	416	388	310	290	287	288	220	232	206
Detah	8	11	11	6	6	1	-	-	-
Rae Lakes	50	52	29	28	23	17	12	13	13
Lutselk'e	37	37	23	23	26	28	30	34	29
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	205	185	167	163	159	163	122	138	131
Wekweti	26	23	10	10	10	11	9	8	7
Wha Ti	90	80	70	60	63	68	47	39	26

Source: Education, Culture & Employment and the NWT Bureau of Statistics.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.
".." means data is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 63 Average Monthly Income Assistance Rates per 1,000 Population by Community Type, 1996 to 2003								
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Northwest Territories	43.7	42.4	43.5	43.9	37.1	29.4	27.0	26.5
Yellowknife	19.3	17.4	19.1	22.8	18.7	14.8	14.5	13.9
Remaining NWT Communities	53.2	56.2	57.5	55.2	44.9	36.2	31.4	32.7
Small Local Communities	124.2	99.1	91.5	89.6	88.8	67.1	68.8	60.1
Detah	56.7	55.3	30.3	29.9	4.9	-	-	-
Rae Lakes	197.7	106.2	96.6	80.7	58.8	41.4	44.4	43.6
Lutselk'e	113.5	70.3	68.7	73.9	78.9	83.6	85.9	71.3
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	105.0	95.0	92.6	90.3	92.1	68.2	75.5	70.2
Wekweti	157.5	74.1	72.5	72.5	77.5	64.7	55.6	47.3
Wha Ti	184.3	160.6	133.3	134.9	140.8	95.5	78.6	52.7

Source: Education, Culture & Employment and the NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Notes: Rates before 1996 are not calculated, as annual population is not available.
"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.
".." means data is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Education

High School Completion

Table 64 Percentage of Population with High School or Greater, 1989 to 2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Canada	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	59.8%	63.2%	66.1%	67.5%
Yellowknife	78.2%	79.0%	80.6%	82.1%
Remaining NWT Communities	51.2%	52.8%	57.8%	58.4%
Small Local Communities	28.2%	34.8%	32.7%	35.6%
Detah	12.9%	31.1%	32.9%	35.3%
Rae Lakes	2.2%	31.0%	19.0%	24.9%
Lutselk'e	29.2%	32.7%	45.9%	38.3%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	24.3%	40.7%	32.1%	38.1%
Wekweti	3.8%	13.0%	40.5%	29.4%
Wha Ti	23.2%	23.8%	29.7%	32.8%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994 and 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004).
Notes: ".." means data is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 65 Percentage of Population 20 to 29 Years of Age with High School or Greater, 1989 to 2004						
	1989	1994	1996	1999	2001	2004
Canada	..	..	81.8%	..	84.5%	..
Northwest Territories	65.1%	64.8%	70.3%	68.7%	71.1%	71.3%
Yellowknife	86.4%	85.6%	81.0%	83.3%	84.7%	87.1%
Remaining NWT Communities	56.1%	50.8%	66.7%	61.4%	64.4%	58.6%
Small Local Communities	24.4%	38.8%	32.1%	40.3%	36.3%	48.8%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey; NWT Community Survey; Census.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.

Less than Grade 9

Table 66 Percentage of Population with less than Grade 9 Education, 1989 to 2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Northwest Territories	22.5%	15.6%	12.8%	11.6%
Yellowknife	5.9%	4.7%	3.6%	4.3%
Remaining NWT Communities	29.5%	22.5%	18.2%	16.0%
Small Local Communities	63.5%	37.3%	33.7%	27.7%
Detah	52.5%	23.0%	33.6%	32.7%
Rae Lakes	94.8%	51.7%	51.9%	38.3%
Lutselk'e	46.2%	27.8%	29.5%	22.8%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	60.4%	31.8%	31.4%	25.9%
Wekweti	91.0%	71.7%	34.2%	32.1%
Wha Ti	68.0%	55.2%	34.5%	28.6%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994 and 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004).
Notes: ".." means data is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 67 Percentage of Population 20 to 29 Years of Age with less than Grade 9 Education, 1989 to 2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Northwest Territories	17.6%	13.3%	8.1%	3.6%
Yellowknife	4.1%	3.6%	3.9%	2.2%
Remaining NWT Communities	22.0%	20.1%	11.2%	5.0%
Small Local Communities	51.9%	23.3%	10.7%	4.8%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey; NWT Community Survey.
Notes: Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Greater than High School

Table 68 Percentage of Population with a Certificate or Diploma, 1989 to 2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Northwest Territories	27.5%	29.7%	32.5%	29.9%
Yellowknife	29.6%	30.2%	33.3%	30.7%
Remaining NWT Communities	27.7%	29.7%	33.5%	31.1%
Small Local Communities	14.0%	26.2%	21.3%	18.4%
Detah	8.9%	20.9%	24.3%	22.7%
Rae Lakes	2.2%	21.3%	13.8%	14.8%
Lutselk'e	21.5%	19.7%	29.1%	20.5%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	14.7%	32.7%	21.1%	18.0%
Wekweti	0.0%	5.4%	24.3%	21.1%
Wha Ti	18.3%	17.6%	17.7%	17.4%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994 and 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004).
Notes: Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Registered Businesses

Table 69 Number of Registered Businesses, 1997 to 2002			
	1997	2000	2002
Northwest Territories	1952	2041	2167
Yellowknife	1108	1100	1159
Remaining NWT Communities	800	886	957
Small Local Communities	44	55	51
Detah	..	..	..
Rae Lakes	4	4	5
Lutselk'e	7	10	7
Rae Edzo	22	25	25
Wekweti	3	5	5
Wha Ti		11	9

Source: RWED database of telephone directory listings.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Cultural Well-Being, Traditional Economy & Land and Resource Use

Traditional Activities

Table 70 Percentage of Population Engaged in Trapping, 1988 to 2004				
	1988	1993	1998	2003
Northwest Territories	8.0%	4.9%	6.1%	5.9%
Yellowknife	0.6%	1.3%	1.5%	0.8%
Remaining NWT Communities	11.8%	7.7%	9.0%	9.2%
Small Local Communities	21.4%	7.8%	14.5%	16.2%
Detah	10.9%	9.5%	15.1%	25.3%
Rae Lakes	34.3%	6.3%	23.8%	16.7%
Lutselk'e	33.8%	8.5%	33.6%	24.1%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	14.8%	7.6%	11.2%	15.1%
Wekweti	34.6%	12.0%	15.3%	19.3%
Wha Ti	30.3%	6.1%	5.5%	8.1%

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 71 Percentage of Population 15 & Older Engaged in Hunting or Fishing, 1988 to 2003		
	1998	**2003**
Northwest Territories	42.0%	36.7%
Yellowknife	40.4%	32.3%
Remaining NWT Communities	43.5%	39.9%
Small Local Communities	41.7%	43.6%
Detah	49.3%	43.3%
Rae Lakes	42.9%	41.6%
Lutselk'e	73.8%	73.6%
Ndilo	..	..
Rae Edzo	24.7%	35.3%
Wekweti	71.2%	64.2%
Wha Ti	65.8%	42.9%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey; NWT Community Survey.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Table 72 Percentage of Households Reporting that Half or More of the Meat or Fish Consumed is Harvested in the NWT, 1993 to 2003			
	1993	1998	2003
Northwest Territories	26.4%	30.2%	28.4%
Yellowknife	9.2%	10.8%	9.5%
Remaining NWT Communities	37.8%	42.0%	41.1%
Small Local Communities	62.3%	80.3%	68.6%
Detah	61.3%	93.2%	67.2%
Rae Lakes	81.0%	56.3%	75.0%
Lutselk'e	93.3%	87.6%	81.6%
Ndilo	..	..	..
Rae Edzo	49.5%	80.4%	62.8%
Wekweti	81.3%	83.8%	75.0%
Wha Ti	70.7%	76.1%	72.6%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey, NWT Community Survey.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.
"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

Languages

Table 73 Percentage of Aboriginal Persons who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989 to 2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Northwest Territories	55.6%	50.1%	45.1%	44.0%
Yellowknife	36.6%	33.5%	21.9%	25.3%
Remaining NWT Communities	50.4%	45.8%	40.6%	38.3%
Small Local Communities	95.3%	92.9%	94.5%	91.7%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994 and 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004).

Table 74 Percentage of Aboriginal Persons Age 15-24 who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989 to 2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Northwest Territories	39.9%	32.4%	26.6%	25.9%
Yellowknife	16.0%	11.6%	10.0%	11.4%
Remaining NWT Communities	30.3%	22.6%	15.4%	15.5%
Small Local Communities	95.5%	89.4%	92.4%	86.6%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994 and 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004).

Table 75 Percentage of Aboriginal Persons Age 25-44 who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989 to 2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Northwest Territories	51.2%	46.4%	40.7%	40.3%
Yellowknife	45.4%	34.7%	20.9%	30.9%
Remaining NWT Communities	45.2%	40.5%	35.6%	31.5%
Small Local Communities	92.1%	93.4%	92.2%	90.7%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994 and 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004).

Table 76 Percentage of Aboriginal Persons Age 45-59 who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989 to 2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Northwest Territories	75.7%	65.6%	62.8%	54.4%
Yellowknife	26.1%	46.8%	34.4%	24.5%
Remaining NWT Communities	75.0%	63.4%	63.7%	54.6%
Small Local Communities	98.2%	97.1%	99.2%	96.0%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994 and 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004).

Table 77 Percentage of Aboriginal Persons Age 60+ who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989 to 2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Northwest Territories	92.4%	84.0%	81.8%	82.1%
Yellowknife	88.0%	70.7%	73.5%	48.1%
Remaining NWT Communities	90.7%	82.0%	78.3%	82.1%
Small Local Communities	100.0%	94.4%	98.9%	99.3%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994 and 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004).

Questions? Comments? Need more information or additional copies?
Contact

Industrial Initiatives
Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment
P.O. Box 1320
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9
Phone: (867) 920-3343 Fax: (867) 873-0572